The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1873. NUMBER 172.

TO RENT.

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Now Ready for Occupancy.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

There are several choice offices offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

TO LET.

First-class 5-story and basement Store on Clark, between Madison and Monroe-sts. A party who will take the whole building preferred. Will finish it to suit tenant. MEAD & COE, No. 79 West Madison-st.

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GAZZAM'S COLLECTION AGENCY

Collections made in all parts of the United States by suit in State and United States Courts, and by Bankruptcy proceedings.

Reliable Correspondents Throughout the Country.

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CHARGES MODERATE AND AT REGULAR RATES.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION—Mr. Nathaniel Hayden, President Chatham National Bank, N. Y.; Mr. Philip Bissenger, President German Savings Bank, N. Y.; Messrs. Lockwood & Co., Bankers, 94 Broadway, N. Y.; Hon. Joseph C. Butler, President Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, O.; Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Messrs. Woodruff, Morris & Co., 541 Broadway, N. Y.; Messrs. Johnson, Burns & Co., 450 Broadway, N. Y.; Sayres, Brown & Corlies, 63 Walker-st.; Messrs. Bamberg, Hill & Co., 475 Broadway, N. Y. All communications should be addressed AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, 229 Broadway, New York City.

HATS.

SPRING STYLE (1873) SILK HATS.

We are ready to fill orders, Wholesale or Retail, of our own manufacture.

J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 & 515 WABASH-AV.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KNIGHT & LEONARD.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1873. CHAS. A. KNIGHT. CHAS. E. LEONARD.

KNIGHT & LEONARD, (Successors to Horton & Leonard), Printers, 10 North Jefferson-st., CHICAGO.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON

Have removed to their new Block, Nos. 270 & 272 South Water-st., Near Lake-st. Bridge, Dock Side, and have for sale a full stock of SHIP CHANDLERY DUCK, TWINES AND CORDAGE. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 & 272 South Water-st.

REMOVAL.

OUR ABSTRACT OFFICE HAS BEEN REMOVED TO NOS. 76 & 78 FIFTH-AV., (Greenebaum's Building). HANDY, SIMMONS & CO. Successors to Chase Bros., Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers.

REMOVAL.

HILGER & JENKINS, (Successors to E. G. L. Faxon & Co.), have removed to 107 STATE-ST., where they have on exhibition the finest lot of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Upholstery Goods, and Bedding to be found in the city.

Removal.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker, HAS REMOVED TO 96 WASHINGTON-ST., Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M. Special convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M., Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and installation of officers. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM HAS REMOVED TO NIXON'S BUILDING, N. E. Cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts., ROOMS 10, 11 AND 12.

None but FIRST-CLASS Companies Represented.

PENNSYLVANIA Fire Insurance Co. CHARTERED A. D. 1825. Assets, $1,250,000.

AMERICAN Fire Insurance Co. CHARTERED A. D. 1810. Assets, $1,250,000.

FIRE ASSOCIATION. CHARTERED A. D. 1820. Assets, $2,100,000.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the great rush at BRAND'S, and so many of his patrons being compelled to go away without obtaining Pictures, he has determined to CONTINUE, "UNTIL MARCH FIRST," taking his ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPHS for

THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

The work, of every description, at his Studio is being kept up to the HIGHEST POINT of PHOTOGRAPHIC EXCELLENCE, and those desiring Photos should not allow this opportunity to pass unimproved. "SHADOW" and "REMBRANDT," in Berlin finish, of the finest quality, THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN, at BRAND'S, 596 WABASH-AV.

STATIONERY.

NOTE, DRAFT, & RECEIPT BOOKS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES, STATIONER, PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

CHAMPAGNE.

OPPMAN'S CARTE BLANCHE.

The FINEST IMPORTED CHAMPAGNE WINE now in market. Sold by all first-class places in the city. GROMMES & ULLRICH, General Agents.

SAVINGS BANK.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST CO. Savings Bank

125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $33,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

SECOND SESSION of the 29th Scholastic Year commenced MONDAY, Feb. 3.

For catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Rev. A. LAMONNIER, S. S. C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

FINANCIAL.

DIG

out your claims of every description, in all parts of the country. We can offer superior facilities for their collection. Recollect, no collections—no charges. No attorney's fees in suits. Fraser's Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED.

MUSIC-PARTNER WANTED.

A practical man, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash, can become a partner in a well-established MUSIC HOUSE in this city. For particulars call on or address A H W, Thain, Paine & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A very desirable Lot on River-st., near South Water, running to the river, 72x100. Can be bought at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st., corner Madison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

For 15 years the undersigned has been engaged in the manufacture of HORSE SIDING CLAMPS, WOMEN'S STITCHING BENCHES, and KNEE CLAMPS, and is prepared to furnish these articles to the trade in the most improved patterns. These articles are now used extensively in New England. For samples and further particulars address ABEL REMIS, Worcester, Mass.

WASHINGTON.

A Gigantic Steal Proposed by the Southern Members of Congress.

The Loan of the National Credit to the Amount of $125,000,000 to Be Asked For.

Senatorial Reluctance to Investigate the Credit Mobilier Scandal.

About $50,000,000 Asked For in Aid of Canal Improvements.

A Dull Day in the Investigation Committee Rooms.

Proceedings in Congress.

Special Despatch of The Chicago Tribune.

DEPARTMENT POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The several Executive Departments of the Government are making estimates for the amount of their postage for the next fiscal year, when the law abolishing the franking privilege takes effect. The estimate for the Treasury Deparment is $265,000; for the Interior Department, $220,000. The War, State, Navy, and Justice Departments have not yet submitted their estimates, and they will, it is believed, altogether, reach about a million and a half. The Postmaster General has already stated that the abolition of the franking privilege will warrant a reduction of his annual estimate about a million dollars, but it is understood he had reference merely to Congress.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Judge Poland's Investigating Committee was in session to-day for the purpose of giving Brooks another opportunity to exonerate himself from the Credit Mobilier transactions. Brooks' appearance has sadly changed since that fatal day in the House when he denied ever having stock in this concern, and when he endeavored to break down the investigation in advance by denouncing M'Comb as a perjurer and a scoundrel. It is the general impression that he will not survive this session of Congress, so fearfully has his conscience worked upon him. The evidence to-day was purely of a negative character, Brooks confining himself to showing through such witnesses as Horace Clark, Schell, Beck, and Voorhees, that he never used any undue influence with them to secure their aid to advance the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Ames' ten days' leave of absence expired to-day, and nothing has been heard from him as yet. If he does not turn up by to-morrow it is proposed to send the Sergeant-at-Arms after him.

M'Comb has addressed a letter to a member of the Committee, showing that the records of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific show that Brooks acted as a member of the Board as early as the 2d of January, 1864, although he swore that he did not so act until the 28th of March of the same year.

THE CARONDELET SUIT.

The Senate, to-day, passed Frank Blair's bill, which confers jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the celebrated Carondelet suit.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The friends of specie resumption are not at all satisfied with the disposition made by the Senate, yesterday, of Senator Sherman's bill on this subject. The vote by which it was laid on the table was so clearly a surprise to its friends, that no other cause for this action could be assigned save the single one of misapprehension to solve the question. A motion to reconsider this vote was entered by Senator Stevenson, to-day, and when this motion comes up an opportunity will be given to get at the real strength of the resumptionists. Sherman will call up this motion early next week.

SENATORIAL RELUCTANCE.

The reluctance with which the Senate enters on the Credit Mobilier investigation, as well as the estimate placed on the Committee to conduct the same, was evinced in the Senate, to-day, at the suggestion of Senator Stevenson, that he be allowed to resign. The request was, of course, refused. Then Senator Stockton followed with the same request, the Democracy being determined that a chance should be given to have Bayard appointed on this Committee. This seemed to be the signal for a general uprising, and all the Republican members of the Committee expressed a desire to be relieved from this very unpleasant duty. These several resignations were all refused, and the Committee remains as originally constituted.

MORE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

On Monday next a prominent Ohio member will introduce a resolution into the House ordering an investigation into the facts connected with the construction of the Denver Pacific and Fort Scott and Little Rock Railroads, all of which had Government subsidies in the shape of lands or bonds. During the present investigation into the affairs of the Union Pacific by the Wilson Committee, enough information has come into their possession with regard to these roads to convince the Committee that the roads in question need overhauling, and that an investigation into their affairs will produce developments of the most startling character, both as effecting members of Congress and the managers of these corporations.

CANALS.

The House Committee on Commerce, to-day, received the report of the Sub-Committees appointed on the Louisville, Kanawha, and Niagara Ship-Canal. After consideration of the same, a further Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Negley, Conger, and Holman, who were instructed to prepare a general report on the subject of water line communication, for presentation to the House. From the constitution of this Committee, it is expected that the report will be a favorable one, although the bills will be submitted on their general merits. The report will be forthcoming by Wednesday next, and it is the intention to have all these bills considered together, in order to consolidate the various interests. The appropriation of money which these schemes would make necessary would amount to $50,000.

A WALL STREET JOB.

It is now stated by New York parties that the Cuban resolution introduced in the House on last Monday was a mere Wall street job to promote the interests of speculators in Cuban bonds. General Banks was made the unsuspecting instrument for the introduction of this resolution, in the hope that coming from such a source it might be considered as inspired by the State Department, and that it might effect the price of Cuban bonds which have their selling in New York for five cent on the dollar. In view of these latter resolutions it is not probable that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will take any action on the resolution.

ANOTHER CONTEMPLATED STEAL.

In the art of discovering highways to the National Treasury, the men who know hold sway in the Southern States seems to be beyond all competition. The latest scheme is to get the General Government to assume and pay about $125,000,000 of State indebtedness. It takes the usual form, to-wit, that the United States shall lend its credit, or, in other words, indorse the bonds of these States, which appear on the verge of bankruptcy and repudiation. Wild and improbable as this proposition may appear, it is said to meet the approbation of nearly all the Southern men in Congress. They use as an argument, that these debts have been contracted by the action of the General Government in thrusting upon the South, by the reconstruction acts, a class of men who squandered the people's money, and that the only way out lies in the adoption of the plan presented.

THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day heard Augustus Schell with reference to the balance alleged to be due the Union Pacific Railroad by the Government for mail and other transportation. It is proposed by Horace F. Clark, and others in the road, to authorize the President of the United States, if in his discretion it is necessary to prevent it from becoming bankrupt and dishonored, to pay half the amount due and to become due from the Government until the action of Congress provides a different course. The Senate amendment to the Legislative bill prohibited such payment, and the House Committee are urged by Messrs. Schell, Clark, and the others to adopt the amendment proposed. This is a virtual confession that the road is bankrupt, and that the half million or more which may come from the Government will be necessary to keep it running for the next year. John B. Alley, Oakes Ames, and their coadjutors, while the Wilson Committee was in progress, were very indignant because the Committee permitted the truth to come out regarding the financial condition of the road on the ground that it would injure innocent third parties, while now, the officers of the road make a public confession of their poverty, and ask not only the extension of their debt, but additional charity from the Government. It seems likely that the Appropriation Committee will pass the amendment.

PROFESSOR HAYDEN.

The Committee seem always to have a liberal feeling for Professor Hayden, who every summer goes out to the West for the discovery of remarkable scenery and canons. The Committee agreed to allow him the same liberal sum he had last year, namely, $75,000.

PROPOSED INCREASED SALARIES.

The House Judiciary Committee have prepared a report on the proposition to increase the salaries of the President, Cabinet, Supreme Court Judges, and Congressmen. It is prepared with much adroitness, and makes the most that could be made on that side of the question. Many interesting facts are stated, and a copy will be placed in every member's hands.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Senator Frelinghuysen introduced a bill to-day, which was taken to the printers with such haste as to lead to the belief that it was not intended for the public. The bill relates to the Mormon question, which the President and Newman seem determined to have settled this winter, if their exertions are of any avail. The bill provides for regulating the Judiciary on a principle adopted by Judge McKean, but reversed by the Supreme Court, with regard to Iowa. The bill also provides for preventing polygamous marriages in the future, but does not propose to interfere with those already in existence.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will hold a session on Saturday for the especial consideration of the Utah question, in accordance with the President's request.

PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION.

The question of an extra session of Congress, beginning on March 5, is one which is being discussed with much interest on all sides in Congress, or at least in the House. The opinion seems to be about equally divided as to whether a session will be held or not. It is urged on the side of those who favor an extra session, that there is not sufficient time in the twenty-two days left of the present Congress to transact the important business that cannot be left until the next December session, and, in support of this, the following facts are given: First, there are eight or ten special orders, requiring a day each; second, there are none of the most important appropriation bills disposed of, and a week or more will be necessary, probably a fortnight, to get them out of the way; third, the counting of the electoral vote on Wednesday next will require one day, and perhaps two, if any discussion arises as was the case the last time; fourth, the Credit Mobilier Committee will require with the personal privileges of members at least a week; fifth, the important question of adjusting the awards of the Geneva Arbitration must be disposed of, which will occasion considerable discussion, and there are in addition other matters of equal interest that will demand attention, such as the Utah question, fishery question, etc. It is evident that Speaker Blaine, and the other officers of the House are in favor of the extra session, in order that the question of their election may be disposed of as early as possible. There are certainly three officers of the present House who will be re-elected—Speaker Blaine, the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, and the Doorkeeper, Mr. Buxton.

The present Postmaster, Bill King, of Minnesota, on account of his speculative turn of mind in lobby transactions, has not been here this winter, but has continued to draw his salary. He will not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Ordway, the present Sergeant-at-Arms, is a candidate for re-election, but there will be a strong opposition against him.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILL SENATOR POMEROY EXPLAIN?

CRESTLINE, O., Feb. 6.—There is no truth in the story of Senator Pomeroy that he was injured in a railroad accident near Crestline, as stated in THE TRIBUNE'S Washington special of this morning. He passed here on Monday morning, Feb. 3, and there was no accident on the road that day.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CARONDELET BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate Committee on Commerce voted, to-day, to report favorably the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Carondelet, Mo., with amendments prescribing substantially the same requirements as to the construction of the bridge which have been inserted in laws heretofore enacted authorizing bridges over the Mississippi, but providing that the bridge shall be sixty feet above high water, or ten feet higher than any other bridge over the Mississippi.

A PROTEST.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day addressed the following letter to the Chairman and members of the Finance Committee:

The final passage of the bill in regard to selling leaf tobacco direct to consumers, which passed the House yesterday, will, in the respectful judgment of this office, prove disastrous to the revenue from tobacco, and is most earnestly deprecated by the whole body of manufacturers of tobacco throughout the country. I have addressed the Chairman of your Committee today, asking a hearing for the office and manufacturers of the country before the Senate is called to consider it. We estimate that the revenue would be reduced three millions of dollars per annum by the proposed bill.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

The funded loan subscription in the United States and Europe to-day has been so heavy that the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to stop interest, has issued a call for $100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1862 in advance of the closing of the books. Additional calls will be issued to follow shortly, the Secretary having declined to call at one time more than $100,000,000, because of the clerical labors involved in preparing, receiving, and delivering the bonds.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Adam J. Beggs, Appraiser of Merchandise, Cleveland, Ohio; Postmasters, H. M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. Emma E. Cotton, Versailles, Kentucky.

SENATOR WILSON

will, on the 18th or 25th instant, notify the proper authorities of Massachusetts of his intended resignation, which will not take place until the expiration of the present Congress.

SUSPENSION OF THE MODOC WAR.

Orders have been issued to the Commander of the United States forces operating against the Modoc Indians to make such a disposition of its forces as will tend to protect the settlers and their property in the neighborhood, and suspend further hostile proceedings against the Indians unless absolutely necessary, until the arrival of the Commission recently appointed to investigate the causes which led Captain Jack to wage war upon the whites and the result of the investigation made known.

CREDIT MOBILER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—At the sittings of Judge Poland's Committee, this morning,

CONGRESSMAN BROOKS

submitted a letter from ex-Secretary Browning, dated March 21, 1868, transmitting a commission as a Government Director of the Union Pacific, and stated that it was on the 27th of December, 1867, that Neilson got his shares from Durant.

HORACE F. CLARK

President of the Union Pacific, was examined by Mr. Brooks. He testified that he never had any interest in Credit Mobilier, and deemed it too hazardous, as he regarded it as a construction company. Part of the workmen had to guard others while the road was building. The witness' examination as to the construction of the road developed nothing new. One hundred per cent was not regarded as a large profit on construction. He did not think the capital could be raised now to build the Union Pacific, even if $10,000,000 of profits were guaranteed.

JAS. M. BECK,

of Kentucky, M. C., was sworn and examined by Brooks. Witness was a member of the Conference Committee in relation to the interest question of the Union Pacific Railroad; has been very intimate with Brooks, and does not remember Brooks ever speaking to him in any shape or form whatever in regard to the Pacific Road. Witness, with a majority of the Conference Committee, agreed that the law was on the side of the Pacific Railroad; had no sort of recollection that Brooks ever opened his mouth to him on the subject either directly or indirectly.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES

was sworn and examined by Brooks. Witness was a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee during the Forty-first Congress, and had questions up in which the Union Pacific Road was deeply interested. Brooks never spoke to witness on the subject of Pacific Railroads, and never appeared before the Railroad Committee on any measure before it.

BROOKS

stated that the charge had been made that he received shares to influence members of Congress, and this testimony was to show that he had never made any such attempt. If the Committee desired further evidence, he hoped they would call any member of the Democratic side. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

GENERAL DIX'S REJOINDER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—In an interview with Charles P. Blake, son-in-law of Governor Dix, that gentleman said that as to the $50,000 paid to Governor Dix by the Union Pacific Company, that the money was paid by the Directors of the road as a salary due him as President, and also for certain stock of the road which he had purchased, and on which he never received anything. This amount was nearly $20,000 less than was then actually due. Governor Dix never had anything to do with the Credit Mobilier at all.

An Albany despatch on the same subject says that Governor Dix is now preparing a statement confirmatory of the above, and will show that he never received any fee whatever from the Union Pacific. He took part of his salary in bonds of the road, and on settlement disposed of them as stated.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Wilson Committee heard the testimony of ex-Pension Commissioners Cox and Smith, of the Land Office, and the Hon. W. D. Kelley, showing that Hoover, a former witness, had a questionable character.

ROLLINS RE-EXAMINED.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Judge Wilson, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, re-examined Rollins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Road, to-day. He said the check for $19,000, said to have been given to J. F. Wilson, has on it the following indorsements, the initials "T. A. S." being in pencil; "Pay E. H. Rollins, Secretary, or order." (Signed) "B. W. Spencer." (Signed) "E. H. Rollins, Secretary." "For collection for Girard National Bank, Philadelphia. T. A. S." (Signed) "W. G. Shellady, for Cashier." The $3,000 paid Rollins in December was for services rendered at Washington. He never received a dollar from the Company that he did not earn. The profit on Ames' contract so far as appeared on the books as divided was $29,854,960 in stock and bonds at par, and that on the Davis contract $7,802,135 in the same material.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Committee examined Governor Warmoth this morning, and adjourned until to-morrow, after the examination of Fellows, who expressed the belief that the election of 1872 was an organized fraud, and that ex-Governor Warmoth had not the confidence of any party. On cross-examination by Warmoth, he said he got his information from parties hostile to Warmoth.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE MACKINAC PARK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. FERRY (Michigan) presented the concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of a bill setting apart a portion of the island of Mackinac for a National Park, and said he found no military objection to the scheme.

TERRITORIES.

On motion of Mr. NYE, the bill was passed to transfer certain power with reference to the Territories to the Secretary of the Interior.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Mr. MARTIN presented the petition of the President and faculty of Wabash College, in Indiana, that the Japanese indemnity fund be donated to the purposes of education in Japan.

CARONDELET.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, the bill passed to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the suit of Carondelet *vs.* The United States.

MUST SERVE.

Messrs. STEVENSON and STOCKTON asked to be excused from serving on the Special Committee to consider the testimony sent from the House, implicating certain Senators. The Senate refused to excuse either.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill directing the Postmaster General to advertise immediately for proposals from citizens of the United States for performing weekly mail service for fifteen years between New York and Liverpool, by means of at least six American-built 4,000-ton screw steamships, at a compensation not exceeding $600,000 per annum.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

Mr. STEVENSON entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Specie Payment bill was rejected yesterday.

ARKANSAS.

Mr. RICE moved to postpone the pending order of business for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of his resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State Government existing in Arkansas. Lost.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular

APPROPRIATION BILL

which was considered for a time and passed.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

On motion of Mr. CRAGIN, the bill to establish an iron ship-building yard on the waters falling into the Atlantic, and another on the Mississippi, or one of its tributaries, was taken up and Mr. Cragin addressed the Senate thereon. He said the bill had been reported and its passage asked by the Naval Committee, in a report which he asked to be read by the Clerk. The report shows that the proposals are to create a building yard, in which ores and coal shall be made into superior iron for the special purpose of steamships and machinery, and that, by various improvements which this company control, the methods proposed will so reduce labor and cost, that iron steamers may be built at a less price than in England or Scotland. To prevent a monopoly, the Committee have added an amendment, which compels the company to supply all ship-builders with this iron worked into forms required, whether for ships or machinery, at 5 per cent upon its cost. This, being not more than the cost of supervision, will enable all builders to convert their wooden into iron ship-works, and contend on equal terms for building ships to restore and maintain our carrying trade and ocean commerce. The aid proposed is the guarantee of the bonds secured by the property of the company existing and created before their issue, and payable from the fund formed by 5 per cent upon all work done in the yard, which a Commission, composed of the Secretaries of the Navy, of War, and of the Treasury, are empowered to collect and pay into the United States Treasury, and which it is estimated will produce a fund therefor in half the time of the bonds.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the Fortification

APPROPRIATION BILL,

which was passed.

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill amending the Bankrupt law so as to relieve Boston insurance companies was concurred in.

THE MINT.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Mint and Assay Office bill was also concurred in.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the bill to provide for the distribution of the

GENEVA AWARD

as taken up.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered an amendment to

VIENNA EXPOSITION

bill, providing that not more than $50,000 shall be paid for salaries, nor more than $5,000 to any one person. Agreed to. The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Senate appropriation of $110,000 for a Government building at Atlanta, Ga., was concurred in.

BANKRUPT LAW.

The Butler (Mass.) Conference Committee on the bill to amend the Bankruptcy law, made a report agreeing with the Senate bill, with a few amendments. The report was adopted.

THE SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The Scofield Conference Committee on the bill for constructing steam sloops-of-war made a report agreeing to the construction of eight such vessels, at a cost of not exceeding $3,200,000. Adopted.

BOWEN.

Mr. HAZELTON (Wisconsin), from the Election Committee reported a resolution to pay C. C. Bowen contestant of the seat of De Large from South Carolina, both having been excluded from a seat,—$1,500 in full for expenses.

Mr. RAINEY (South Carolina) moved to increase the amount to $3,375.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. STEVENSON and AMBLER.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas, 83; nays, 96.

Mr. RAINEY withdrew the amendment and then the resolution was then adopted.

INVESTIGATION EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Senate bill appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of the vestigations with reference to the elections, in Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas was taken up and passed.

MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE.

The bill for the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, came up as the business of the morning hour.

Mr. PACKER, who had reported the bill from the Committee, stated that compromises were in discussion which would remove all the objections to the bill, and he moved its recommittal. Agreed to.

MONTANA RAILROAD.

Mr. PACKER, from the same Committee, reported a bill to authorize the building of the Wyoming & Montana Railway.

After discussion, Mr. STORM moved to lay the bill on the table—Negatived, yeas, 72; nays, 98.

The morning hour having expired and the bill went over.

The bill to revise the

CONSULAR SYSTEM,

which had been made the special order for today, was postponed and made the special order for Thursday, the 20th instant.

THE MOBILIER INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. SHELLABARGER offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier—the Wilson Committee—to consider and act on the testimony taken before the Poland Committee. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burchard in the chair, on the Post Office

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SPEER moved to strike out the provision appropriating $500,000 for increased compensation for carrying the mails on railroad routes, with authority to the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation on certain conditions and at certain rates.

Mr. TWITCHELL sustained the appropriation, as being necessary to maintain the present postal card system, which, he said, had become a necessity for the speedy and efficient transportation of the mails.

After considerable discussion, the motion of Mr. Speer was rejected.

Mr. PALMER, from the Appropriation Committee, offered an amendment reducing the amount of appropriation to be paid out of the Treasury by $1,500,000.

Mr. SPEER moved to reduce it $2,500,000, and argued that the reduction would be in consonance with the views of the Postmaster General, as expressed by him when he was urging the abolition of the franking privilege.

A long discussion ensued on this point, and, finally, the proposition of Mr. Palmer was adopted.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House. The amendment providing for letter carriers for all places having a population of 20,000 within Post Office delivery was agreed to—yeas, 98; nays, 78. The other amendments were agreed to without division, and the bill passed.

House adjourned.

MILWAUKEE.

Indignant Protest Against the "Cream City's" Treatment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—A letter was read before the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce today, which excited deserved attention. It was an indignant protest entered by the General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway against the policy pursued toward that corporation. The Company has recently been branded in the public prints of Milwaukee as a "foreign corporation." This charge Colonel Howe resented by pronouncing it "not more false than impudent;" and confirmed his position by reminding the commercial gentlemen that, within the past year, the Northwestern Railway Company had expended more money and done more to develop the interests and resources of their State than had all the other railways combined. He adverted to the successful completion of the railroads intersecting the iron and copper regions of Lake Superior, and remarked that it was the "foreign corporation" which has rendered these exhaustless mines readily accessible to the furnaces of Milwaukee. He further reminded the merchants that the completion of the projected branch from Lodi—on the Madison Division of the Northwestern—to Milwaukee, would bring into their city the entire Northwestern system, reaching to Lake Superior on the north, and extending across Minnesota into Dakota on the west. This complete connection is dependent upon the future conduct of the citizens of Milwaukee. If they persist in throwing every obstacle in the way of the Northwestern, its Directors will scarcely feel justified in forcing an unwelcome entrance into a hostile city. The letter, which was dignified in tone, was referred to a committee with instructions to act as deemed advisable in conjunction with the Merchants' Association.

This recent manifestation is the result of the severe contest now raging in Madison for the possession of the St. Croix Land Grant. The two leading contestants are the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the North Wisconsin Railways. Were the latter unsupported, its powerful rival would easily bear it down. But the Northwestern stands behind it, and thus renders the fight stubborn and uncertain. If the West Wisconsin interest secure the grant, they will speedily construct the road from St. Croix to Lake Superior, opening up the richest lumber district of the West, and will bring its vast products to market over the Northwestern Railway. Should the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company win, they will monopolize the trade, and secure an advantage that cannot well be over-estimated. The tactics of the latter Company have been to make it a local issue, and drive the Northwestern out of competition because its general offices are located in Chicago. While attempting this, they have to confront the record, that the Northwestern Company have not only fulfilled every contract made with the State, but has taken up and successfully completed enterprises that the St. Paul Company abandoned.

Railroad News.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—Regular trains commenced running between this city and St. Louis over the Cairo & Fulton Railroad this morning.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—A bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase the capital stock to an unlimited extent has been passed by both houses of the Legislature by unanimous vote.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—The Council to-night approved the contract with the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad Company, by which the Company receives $1,000,000 in bonds of the city as a subscription to be applied to its construction, extending from the city to a point on the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad yet to be decided, thus giving the road an independent entrance into the city. It now runs 45 miles over the Louisville & Nashville Road, with which it connects at Elizabethtown.

ENORMOUS FRAUDS.

Expose of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad Swindle.

How French Capitalists Were Robbed to the Tune of Several Millions.

The Then French Government a Party to the Steal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The *Sun* to-morrow has the following facts regarding another series of enormous frauds which are on the eve of investigation:

We have been pained at rumors, circulated during the past three or four years, accusing General John C. Fremont of dishonesty in the sale in France of six or eight millions of bonds issued in behalf of the Memphis & El Paso, or, as it was more commonly called, the "Transcontinental Railway." Suit has been instituted in the French Courts, which will bring the matter to the test of judicial investigation. These transactions occurred nine or ten years ago, when the Government of Louis Napoleon was still in possession of despotic powers. There were circumstances of a most remarkable nature connected with the affair. The managers of the undertaking, whoever they were, gained by some means a surprising hold upon the French Ministry. They secured for their bonds admission to the Paris Bourse, a privilege which cannot be accorded in France to any foreign railway securities without express authority from the Government. These bonds were put upon the market, and, under the sanction of this official guarantee, they were advertised in the journals, and a special weekly newspaper, called the *Transcontinental*, was established to commend them to favor. It was even represented in this paper, that the United States Government had guaranteed the payment of these bonds. Another suspicious incident was the presentation to the Bourse in Paris of a certificate, signed sealed and apparently certified to with every necessary legal formality, stating that the Transcontinental bonds were regularly dealt in and sold in the New York Stock Exchange. This being contrary of the truth, and all the signatures seal and everything being forgeries.

General Clauseret, at that time a French citizen, published attacks upon the scheme, and he was at once summoned before the Minister of the Interior, and by way of punishment ordered to quit France within twenty-four hours.

The *Courier des Etas Unis*, a journal long established, and of high respectability, likewise ventured to criticize the project, and the result was that it was immediately excluded from France, and deprived of the important benefit of circulating in the French West India Colonies.

It cannot be supposed that all this was accomplished without the payment of bribes to an Administration so corrupt as that of the Second Empire. What these bribes were have never been precisely ascertained, but it is notorious that the "Transcontinental" bought a large quantity of iron and a supply of locomotives from Mr. Schroeder, the great manufacturer of Creuzot, who was then President of the French Legislative body, paying him enormously. The nominal value of the bonds sold to the French amounted, we think, to between seven and eight millions of dollars, netting perhaps five millions. How much of this money was spent in France is not known, but what is certain, is that not a mile of the proposed railway was ever constructed, and that when the concern went into bankruptcy in this country, the receiver found no movable assets, except a quantity of iron and a number of French locomotives, rusted and comparatively worthless, stored at New Orleans. These are the general outlines of one of the most remarkable in all the list of fraudulent and unfortunate railroad enterprises. We presume that the approaching trial in Paris will develop all the facts in this strange and romantic story.

THE DOOMED.

Gaffney's (Buffalo) Execution Postponed—A New Phase of the Insane Dodge.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—The execution of John Gaffney, which was to have taken place in this city to-morrow, has been postponed for one week under the following circumstances: The prisoner's health had been good from the day of his incarceration to Tuesday last, when he received a visit from his brother-in-law, Barney Fossett, who, going to the cell door, said in the presence of the guard, "Gaffney, you're crazy. Do you understand? You're a crazy man!" Fossett left almost immediately. Gaffney laid down slept four hours, woke up with all appearances of insanity, cursed and raved through the night. This continued Wednesday, and he was examined by four physicians, who, being unable to decide as to the prisoner's insanity, advised Sheriff Cleveland to telegraph for a respite of two weeks to allow further investigation. A messenger was sent to Albany, Wednesday night with the statement. Governor Dix refusing to grant a respite, the Sheriff summoned a jury this morning, to inquire into the prisoner's insanity. The inquest commenced this afternoon. Much testimony was received, but none decisive. A second request for respite was sent this noon, signed by Drs. Rochester, Dayton, Hopkins, and King. At half-past 6 a despatch was received from the Governor granting a respite of one week. The inquest was adjourned till Tuesday, to receive testimony from foreign experts. The case has created much excitement here, and is regarded as one of the most remarkable in the criminal history of the State of New York.

McNulta, the Wife-Murderer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—Preparations for the execution of McNulty, for the murder of his wife, commenced at 6 o'clock this evening. The scaffold is in the jail. Several Catholic priests were almost constantly with him to-day. He maintains that he is innocent and will die like a man. He has intimated that he will make a speech to those who witness the execution, and it is expected that he will confess.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Probabilities—For the Gulf States, northerly and northwesterly winds, and clear and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States, winds shifting to westerly and northerly, with clearing weather. For the Middle States, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, and partly cloudy weather except cloudy weather and light rain from Virginia to New Jersey. For New England, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. From Tennessee to Missouri and the southern portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, falling barometer, higher temperature, westerly and southerly winds and generally clear weather but north of this region, southeasterly to southwesterly winds varying to southwesterly and northeasterly, cloudy weather and probably rain and snow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The temperature is mild all over the country. Even at Breckenridge, Minn., the thermometer marks 12° above zero. In the North it is generally clear, and cloudy in the South, with rain in West Tennessee and Georgia.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Vicar General Starrs died this morning, at his residence in the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 6.—James Henry Coffin, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Lafayette College, died this evening.

The Centennial Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The City Council, today, passed an ordinance making an appropriation of $500,000 in aid of the Centennial Celebration. A bill for $1,000,000 is pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

The Menomonee Region of Wisconsin.

A Splendid Field for Enterprise and Capital.

Its Mineral Wealth--Its Future for Chicago.

How Chicago May Become One of the Great Iron Marts of the World.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

The Menomonee River empties into Lake Michigan at the village of the same name. The town is the most southern in the peninsular portion of Michigan. On the opposite side of the river is

MARINETTE,

a new Wisconsin village, for several months the northern terminus of the Lake Superior Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The river has its origin in Lake Michigammi, twenty-five miles from the head of Keeweenaw Bay. Its general course is southeasterly. For a considerable portion of its length, it is the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. The stream is of some size, but is swift, and often interrupted by rapids and falls, which render it entirely useless for the purposes of steam-navigation. The region through which it flows is

AN UNBROKEN WILDERNESS,

abounding in pine forests, which are being rapidly annihilated, and in hills and mountains rich in minerals. There is not a single village, and scarcely a permanent habitation, from its source to its mouth.

The presence of iron ore in large quantities along its banks is a matter of great interest to Chicago, rendered especially so by the completion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to a point a few miles from its prospective mines. The natural outlet for the riches of the region is probably Escanaba, which has facilities for the extensive shipment of ores, this season to be largely increased. The railroad from Marinette runs northeast on a section-line to a point nearly due west of Escanaba, then turns abruptly eastward toward that village.

THE IRON REGION,

at its southeastern corner, is only about 12 miles from this "elbow," or abrupt turn of the railroad, which point is about 20 miles from Escanaba. Escanaba is not to exceed 40 miles from the nearest point in the iron region, which is a little to the south of west of it, commencing in the range of townships next south. It has, therefore, every advantage in competing for the business of transportation. The nearest point to the mining lands, on the lake, is Deer Creek, 26 miles distant, where a harbor can be easily made, and to which a railroad can be completed at little expense, if such an enterprise should be deemed necessary. Menomonee can hardly be taken into consideration as a point of shipment as the ore would have to be transported 60 or 80 miles to reach this port. Forty miles of new railroad would be all that would be needed to reach any mine that might be opened, even in the most remote part of the Menomonee iron region. The tract of country which contains the ores is said to be about 20 miles in width by 30 in length.

But little can be done in developing the region in advance of railroad communication. About its

INCALCULABLE WEALTH

in the richest of iron ores there can be but little doubt. It has been explored by many of the most reputable geologists in the country, and examined by shrewd manufacturers and capitalists, who have invested largely in the lands. Nothing is wanted but a railroad to bring capital and labor to the place. Were every part of the region made accessible by rail, twenty mines would be put in operation within a year, such is the confidence in its universal resources, and so much capital is waiting investment in so profitable a branch of business as iron mining and manufacture. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, having almost tapped the mining lands, is expected to inaugurate the enterprise, and probably not in vain. Should this great organization fail to fulfil public expectations in this respect, a road will probably be built to the nearest point on Lake Michigan by capitalists directly interested in the opening of the mines. Still another possible railroad venture is the extending of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad to Lake Michigammi, which would pass through the heart of the Menomonee iron district. It is understood that negotiations for the funds necessary to the building of it are making with English capitalists. Such a road would be of immediate advantage to Milwaukee, but quite as strongly beneficial to Chicago.

THE INDUCEMENTS

to any road to tap the region are great, if the business done by the road from Marquette to the iron mines of the Peninsula, and the profits that have accrued thereto, can be taken as a criterion. The stock of few railroads in the country have paid better than that of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonogan Railroad, whose whole business has been the transportation of ores from the various mines of the region to Marquette. It was built and entirely owned by persons in the mining interest, but recently, with its hundred miles of main and lateral track, it has grown too cumbersome for individual interests, and is rapidly becoming a separate organization, occupied merely with matters of transportation. If the Chicago & Northwestern complete the road into the Menomonee region for which it has already made the preliminary surveys, it will never have reason to repent of an enterprise honorable to itself, and highly beneficial to the general public.

FACTS FOR CHICAGO.

It has been for some time a settled principle that Lake Michigan and the product of its shores belong to Chicago. It is not merely that this city is a part of the great Northwest, as yet but slightly developed, but it has peculiar advantages for commanding the trade of the region, and for the reshipment of the raw and manufactured commodities which it furnishes. Its monopoly of the trade in iron ore and iron "blooms," or pig-iron, could never be so complete and absolute as is its trade in lumber; but, year by year, it should absorb more and more of this branch of commerce, until its prosperity in this direction should put it beyond the reach of competition. For several years past iron ore could be carried from any part of the Peninsula to Chicago for a dollar or two less per ton than to any port on the other lakes, Detroit excepted, and the advantage over Detroit has always been decided. The rate from Marquette to Chicago was last season $2.50 the gross ton, and from Escanaba to Chicago $1.25 the gross ton. From the mines to Escanaba, the freight has been $1.75 the gross ton, making the freight from the present mines to Chicago $3 the ton. A comparative table of freights will be elsewhere given, showing the superior advantages that Chicago possesses in relation to the entire iron region of these latitudes. Experience has proved that Eastern railroads can carry profitably at the low rate of 1 cent a ton per mile. If the railroads in this far Northwestern region, with many disadvantages to contend with,—of which the climate is not the least,—can do likewise, all the region south of this will be greatly benefited.

A COMPARISON OF DISTANCES.

Not to be too exact, Chicago is, in round numbers, 375 miles from the Lake Superior iron region, and 300 miles from the mining lands of the Menomonee. At the rate named, and if it were found desirable to transfer ore so far in winter, Chicago could receive ore by rail, in winter, at a lower rate the gross ton than it can now be taken by boat to the nearest point on the Lower Lakes, where it can be to any extent utilized. Even Detroit pays more than $4 per ton for the transfer of ore from the mines to its furnaces. What is here said only refers to Chicago as a place for the smelting or possible reshipment of ores.

WHAT MAY BE REALIZED.

The development of the iron lands of the Menomonee region will bring into existence innumerable furnaces throughout the State of Wisconsin, and along both shores of Lake Michigan, whose manufactured iron will mostly seek Chicago, and make it in time one of the greatest iron marts of the world. As a place for the smelting of iron, it can hardly be surpassed,—the ore and the coal being obtained with equal facility, from points almost equidistant, the means of transportation being considered.

THE MENOMONEE REGION.

For 40 miles or more above its mouth, the Menomonee flows through a flat and unintersecting region, thickly grown with pine and hardwood timber. At this distance, the geologic character of the country changes; the limestone and later formations disappear, and the primitive rocks of the iron-bearing period begin. The scenery is described as being varied and romantic. Rapids and falls in the river are numerous; lakes, with beautifully clear water, are common; and the conformation of the country is highly picturesque. The hills along the banks are abrupt, and even precipitous; while, at a distance from the river, they are, for the most part, gracefully rounded, like those of the iron localities in the Upper Peninsula.

THE CATARACTS.

Some of the cataracts are described as among the most attractive in the country,—the water falling, in several instances, a distance of from 50 to 75 feet, breaking into a cloud of foam, and resounding through the still woods with a noise like that of a small Niagara. Two of the most imposing of these cataracts the Indians call Big Smoky and Little Smoky,—the names being given on account of the mist which rises from them. The river is of respectable dimensions, and would be navigable except for these interruptions. As it is, there are long, quiet stretches of the stream, which could be navigated without danger by the largest steam-craft that ply on the Illinois River.

OTHER MINERAL WEALTH.

Iron is not only the only valuable material found near the Menomonee. Marble of fine quality has been discovered in large quantities. It is described by all persons who have made extensive explorations in the region, and there is little difference of opinion in regard to its value. As will be seen from various authorities quoted below, it is of the most primitive formation, of various exquisite tints, and can be used for many ornamental purposes, if not as a guilding material. It is so abundant as to be really inexhaustible. If it is desired to smelt the ores in the vicinity of the mines,

CHARCOAL

can be abundantly supplied from these forests of hard wood that abound in the neighborhood, especially along the northern belt of the iron deposits, which is supposed to contain the richest ores.

FOSTER AND WHITNEY.

Having described the Menomonee iron region in these general terms, it is deemed best by the writer to descend to more minute particulars, and to give the authority on which this knowledge is founded. It has been known for many years that iron existed here, but the knowledge was useless, as the locality was practically inaccessible. Its full development is now merely a question of a few miles of railroad and a few months of time; therefore it may be considered, in effect, a thing accomplished. Various authorities will be quoted, and, if there is repetition, it will be understood as being merely for the purposes of corroboration. Messrs. Foster and Whitney are accomplished geologists, and formerly in the service of the United States, who explored thoroughly the Lake Superior region over twenty years ago, making their report to the General Land Office in the fall of 1851. What these gentlemen must have undergone while prosecuting their labors among the woods and mountains and along the streams of this desolate country, can be faintly imagined by one who is familiar with the difficulties of locomotion even after this lapse of time.

SLATE, MARBLE, AND OTHER MATERIALS.

The report of Foster and Whitney mentions inexhaustible beds of slate near the Twin Falls, on the Menomonee River. Of various other useful materials they speak in general terms as follows: Of the limestones and marbles they say: "The marbles occurring in the vicinity of the Carp and Menomonee Rivers may be calcined into lime." "The limestones occurring near Carp River, and on the Merchi-ganig (Michigammi) and Menomonee, afford beautiful marbles. The prevailing color is light pink, traversed by veins or seams of deep red; others are blue and dove-colored, beautifully veined. They are susceptible of a fine polish, and blocks of any size may be procured. For tables, jambs, and vases they would rival in beauty the most celebrated foreign products. Employed for external ornaments, the carved lines would withstand the vicissitudes of our variable climate, and remain sharp for centuries. These rocks, in place, exhibit angular surfaces, which, after all, is the best test of their durability. Fragments of pure white saccharoidal marble, suitable for statuary, have been found upon the surface, but the beds from which they were derived have not been discovered." "Some of the jaspers might be employed by the lapidary for small ornaments, but they have not yet been found as abundantly, nor as perfect, as the jaspers in the Ural Mountains. Steatite and serpentine abound near Sturgeon Falls, on the Menomonee River. Drab slates are found on the Menomonee, which, if ground and kneaded, would make an excellent article of fire-brick. The dark, close-grained basalts, and the porphyries with a dark green base of hornblende, and bright red crystals of feldspar, if wrought into vases and boxes, would rival those of Egypt." The report expresses the opinion that many of these materials will "soon be employed for the purposes of construction and ornament." This was said over twenty years ago, and the time prophesied seems to be close at hand. To the reader unfamiliar with the uses of the minerals just mentioned, it may be necessary to explain that jasper is simply quartz reddened by an infusion of iron, and is sometimes used for ornamental purposes by lapidaries. Serpentine is a mottled stone, the prevailing color being generally green, and is used for columns, chimney-pieces, and other ornamental purposes. Steatite is what the boys call "soap-stone." Slabs of steatite are used for lining furnaces and stoves. When ground, it is employed for diminishing the friction of machinery. It is also made, in Germany, into gas-burners, which possess the advantage of not corroding nor becoming stopped up. The white varieties, or those which become so by calcination, are employed in the manufacture of porcelains; others are used for fulling. The Arabs, according to Shaw, an English traveller, use steatite in their baths, instead of soap, to soften the skin; and Humboldt states that the Otomaques, an Indian tribe living on the banks of the Orinoco, are almost entirely supported, during three months of the year, by eating a species of steatite, which they first slightly bake, and then moisten with water. Although these elegant materials exist so convenient to Chicago, it is hardly to be expected that our citizens will be in any haste to adopt their more eccentric uses so long as fancy soaps can be obtained at reasonable prices, and cereals grow in tolerable abundance on our prairies.

IRON ORES.

Messrs. Foster and Whiting were United States surveyors as well as geologists, and their mineral observations were incidental to their surveys. They were never off the section-lines, and, as the Menomonee regions seemed at that time a century at least from development, they paid less attention to its ores than to those nearer the shore of Lake Superior. They speak of the most southerly deposits as in Township 40, Range 30, which is about forty miles due west of Escanaba. Iron has since been found in the range of townships next south of this. On their southernmost line they describe the ores as by no means rare, but as becoming more frequent and getting richer farther north. They were assisted, a portion of the time, by Mr. John Burt, of Detroit (whose son is now a resident of Marquette), who described to them beds of ore, of great purity, on the north boundary of Township 43, Range 31, which is about eighteen miles north of Escanaba on a meridian, and not far from the bank of the Menomonee River. In Township 40, Range 30, due west of Escanaba, and 2 or 3 miles from the river at the southwest corner of the township, a bed was found 200 feet in breadth, and extending 40 rods alone the west side of the summit of a hill 100 feet in height. In Sections 25 and 29, Township 40, Range 28, a deposit was discovered 100 feet in width, and visible for at least three-fourths of a mile in linear extent. An analysis of ore from this bed yielded from 63 to 68 per cent of metallic iron. In Township 42, Range 30, and Townships 42 and 43, Range 32, which are 12 and 18 miles north of Escanaba on a meridian, and a few miles west of the river, various ores were discovered, both detached and in place.

WISCONSIN STATE MANUAL.

The Legislative Manual of the State of Wisconsin, for 1873, which has come to hand, is marked by all the fulness of information, the accuracy and careful arrangement, that are usually to be found in the compilations of Mr. A. J. Turner, the Secretary of State. Besides Jefferson's Manual, the State and United States Constitutions, and the other State papers that are generally given in such manuals, it contains histories of all the State institutions, reformatory and charitable, with the status of their organization; election returns by townships and districts (none of which are given in the Illinois Manual); financial statistics; figures of population, past and present; facts of the State administrative history from the beginning; and, to end the enumeration of its excellent contents, little personal sketches of the members of the Legislature. Mr. Turner must be awarded the credit of giving Wisconsin by far the neatest and most complete manual published by any Western State. It is unquestionably superior to the defective compilation of our State, which could not do better than to take the Wisconsin Manual as a model.

VIRGINIA.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Opened to the Ohio River.

The Kanawha Canal--Revival of Trans-Allegheny Canal Projects.

California Helps Kentucky Out---Bivalvulous Movement to the West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1873.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Nothing has happened in the Border States for years, of a material character, compared to the satisfaction with which Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia hail the opening of the Chesapeake & Ohio Road. This is the fifth trunk line between tidewater and the Great West, and no railway south of it crosses the Alleghenies, except the Virginia & Tennessee Road, which is 150 miles distant, and aims for the Southwest. North of the Chesapeake & Ohio 100 miles is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; next above, the Pennsylvania; and then the Erie and the New York Central.

THE NEW TRUNK ROAD.

The New York Central Road was opened from Boston to Buffalo in 1842,—thirty years ago. Nine years later (1851), the Erie Railroad was completed; and, in 1852, Chicago was united to the tide. In 1853, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, after twenty-six years of heroic labor, reached the Ohio River; and in 1854, the Pennsylvania Railroad reached Pittsburgh. Nineteen more years were supposed to elapse before the Commonwealth of Virginia—an early mover in railway enterprises—was to connect the greatest harbor on the coast with the head of reliable navigation on the River Ohio,—Hampton Roads and Huntington; or, more properly, at present, Richmond City and Huntington,—a distance of 427 miles. The last spike was driven last Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1873. The road has cost $35,000,000, and it extends further west than any corporate line with which it will compete,—west of the meridian, of Cleveland, Ohio.

FROM CHICAGO TO RICHMOND.

West of Huntington, this road has made much progress toward Mount Sterling, in Kentucky, where, by the lease of the Cincinnati, Louisville & Lexington State Line Road, it becomes an outlet, open all winter, of the systems of railways between Chicago and Memphis, in all no less than eight. Chicago will be just 870 miles from Richmond, Va., next fall, and only 670 miles from the White Sulphur Springs, which will hereafter be a Western watering-place, and no more than a night's ride in a sleeping-car from Cincinnati.

In this prospect alone, the quaintness of the new revelation made by this railway will be commended to you of the Great West. A day and a night will place your bridal couples from Chicago on the Peaks of Otter, and at the Natural Bridge, Weyer's Cave, the graves of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and the dozen healing springs of the softest mountain-ridges in the Union. Near as this country will be to tens of thousands of tourists weary of the old Northern rounds, it is still the oldest country west of the Allegheny,—the country of Boone, Kenton, and that band of more commercial spirits who founded the City of Lexington in 1779, where, in the year 1784, James Wilkinson opened the first dry-goods store in all the West.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway is in some sort a development of the Central Pacific Railroad; the credit of its completion is due to the City of Sacramento, which contributed to the nearly bankrupt enterprise of the City of Richmond and the State of Virginia, a President and a force in

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

The War had broken down utterly the credit of the business-names of Virginia's railway men, and had also surrounded with confidence the names of the few merchants of Sacramento who had pushed the Pacific Railway across the Sierra Nevadas. Hence, while not a dollar could be brought responsive to the name of Robert E. Lee or any other of the revered names of the Lost Cause, the North raised $15,000,000 at the pronouncement of Huntington's name,—a name set up over a shop for many years in a mining town of the Pacific Slope. To this man and his associates of New York City, the State of Virginia gave away, in 1868, the work of thirty-two years, namely: 205 miles of completed railway, reaching from Richmond City to Covington, Va., the millions of labor and study put upon the task, and the right-of-way free to the River Ohio. Such are the extremities to which Commonwealths may be reduced, and such the opportunities good credit and experience may obtain. In three years, the Sacramento man had found a market for his bonds, and had passed his laden trains from the Ohio River to tidewater at Richmond.

THE WORK

involved nearly as much tunnelling as the Mount Cenis Road between France and Italy, or seven and one-third miles. The Chesapeake & Ohio attained the highest summit, 2,073 feet above the tide, in sight of a mountain-knob 4,448 feet high; and for 330 miles the road is crossed by no other railway whatever, but passes through a virgin region, full of precious and useful minerals and productions, connecting the great grain-valley of Virginia with the grazing plains of the Kentucky blue-grass, and opening up, between the two, riches of cannel coal, salt, marl, slate, cement-clay, porcelain-clay, fire-clay, and pipe-clay; hematite iron ore in veins 30 feet wide, running 2½ tons to a ton of pig iron; limestone, granite, lumber, and copper. The saline springs of West Virginia, which lie beside this road, are of extraordinary consequence, and, at the Snow Hill Works alone, the product is 400,000 bushels per annum, running 45 gallons of brine to the bushel, yielding besides 100 pounds of bromine per diem, and the whole effected with coal found on the spot in a seam 5 feet thick.

HUNTINGTON.

The new town of Huntington lies on a slightly-shelving ridge of ground, backed by woody hills; and the placid Ohio, with rafts, steamers, and floating wharfhouses and arks, is spread out before it, very exquisitely. A little way above is seen the old pole-boatmen's town of Guyandotte. If the Ohio River were to keep the same northwestward course in which it flows from Huntington to Cincinnati, it would nearly touch Chicago.

Here a city may arise; but Charleston, or Coalsmouth, is quite as likely to be the city; for a railroad has not helped Parkersburg any, and Wheeling very little. The Ohio River is filled with places once riotous with promise, where,—as some one has said, civilization got its nightly lodging, and pushed on next day. By the census of 1870, all the population of this region along the Ohio, in four whole counties, was only about 45,000. Huntington now contains a few hundred people, and Charleston, which was settled so long ago, contains but 3,500.

THE TOWN OF BREAK-BULK.

The town of Covington, Va., county-seat of a whole county of but 3,600 people, was many years ago anointed for a mighty destiny. In the gigantic intellect of the old Virginian, Covington was set down for a great mart of exchanges, where everything should break bulk and swap gauges. The road from the West must here meet both a canal and a railroad; but, to protect the canal, the competing railroad was required to have a new gauge, so that, when the boats had to tie up and wait to be loaded, the cars eastward must do the same. "Diwide fair, Betsy, wotever you do!" said the old Virginian to his railway-feeder. In those days, probably, it was deemed necessary that "the nigger" should show his necessity somewhere as a link between modern institutions, so as to provide porterage and preserve his identity. "Do you tote between the gauges?" said Randolph Pendleton to his "nigger;" "for, if we don't put you in somewhere, these Yankee railroads will run over both of us."

It would bother any man nowadays to know why the railroad must wait for the canal, and why neither was dispensable if either could be accomplished. But to do both things, and sustain a theory, and get the all-hallowed "nigger" in between somewhere, the State threw the Baltimore & Ohio Road nearly over the Pennsylvania line, and made Richmond a provincial town, closed from the West, for twenty years.

IF, YES, AND PERHAPS.

Would Virginia have plunged into the gulf of Secession had the Chesapeake & Ohio Road been completed as early as the Baltimore and Ohio? Had Richmond been in daily *rapport* with the West, would not a saving national sensibility and larger worldliness have kept the Rebel Capital away from the hot distillery of the Gulf States, where it belonged? That road, spanning from the Ohio to the James, might have received along its axis the conveying armies of the Union, and, at an early date, driven the Davis Government to the Southward, using this line for the base of movements and supplies.

But a canal must needs be built to "divide fair" with the railroad, and get "the nigger" in between to "tote" and carry; and the incomplete canal was the last ditch of the Rebellion, for right there, at Appomattox, on the dry canal-bank, 50 miles south of the railroad, Lee gave up his sword.

It has taken just three years of straightforward freedom to accomplish what a quarter of a century of blundering slavery failed at. Teach this at the Lee University as a part of the branch of rhetoric called "The Lost Cause!"

A superstition has always prevailed in favor of a great temperate canal route between the Valleys of the Ohio and the James, *via* the Kanawha, so as to avoid the cold climate and frozen courses of the Northern Lakes, and the heat and fermentation to which Western grain is submitted passing down the Mississippi. In 1835, the Legislature of Virginia subscribed $3,000,000, and $1,000,000 had already been expended. Richmond City had given, also, $650,000. Although nearly forty years have intervened, we find the Legislature of Kansas, in the year 1873, still petitioning Government to come to the aid of this Canal Company.

CANAL REVIVAL.

This memorial sets forth that the existing James River and Kanawha Canal already extends 200 miles; that it is 5 feet deep, 30 feet wide, and has cost $10,000,000; and that it is necessary to the grain-growing people of Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and the Ohio Valley, who have been taxed $50,000,000 by the Erie Canal. The canal in question, if ever completed, would be 89 miles of the navigable Kanawha, 119 miles of locks and dams on the same stream, 272 miles of the canal proper across the mountains to Richmond, and thence ship-navigation to Hampton Roads.

At present this measure is re-presented, but with apparently poor arguments in its favor. The history of all the three mountain canals is a history of bafflement or abandonment.

CANAL RETROSPECT.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was designed to be 341 miles long, and to connect both Baltimore and Washington with the Ohio River. It ruined the prospects of Washington City to obtain a connection of its own with the West, and, having cheated Baltimore with impossible hopes, finally grappled with Baltimore's railway at the first crossing of the mountains, and delayed it for years with a lawsuit. The canal stops now at Cumberland, and is used almost wholly for the transportation of coal, and quarry-stone, and neighborhood produce. It cost $10,000,000, or $55,000 per mile,—nearly three times as much per mile as the Erie Canal, and one-third more than the whole of that long work.

The Pennsylvania system of interlinking railroads and canals was begun in 1826, and comprised 630 miles of canals and slackwater, and 120 miles of rail, costing in all $32,000,000, much of which was afterward broken up, and finally the whole sold, as a costly corrupter of the State politics. On this line a portage-road crossed the mountains at an ultimate altitude of 2,491 feet, costing $1,526,000, and carrying laden barges all saturated with water.

On the Potomac and the James River Canals, to this day, passenger-steamers run, and the mails are transported.

As early as 1754, twenty years before his greatness. Washington rode in person up the line of the Potomac and down the Youghiogheny River, to delineate the line of a Transcontinental Canal. The Potomac Company followed in time, of which he was President, and, after a protracted existence of thirty-six years, and an expenditure of $730,000, it abandoned its plans in 1822, and was succeeded by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

SLUICES FOR NEW USES.

There is no longer any proposition offered to finish the Potomac Canal as originally projected,—none to revive the Pennsylvania Canal system; but there is a steady pressure from the West to nationalize the Erie Canal, or to widen either that canal or the Niagara canals. Simultaneous with this effort from the Northwest is an endeavor on the part of the Midland West to resume the Kanawha Canal, or to connect the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers.

The City of Baltimore, meantime, jealous of the prospects of the Chesapeake & Ohio Road to reach tidewater at the mouth of the bay, is agitating the subject of a ship-canal across Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to cost $10,000,000, and to put Baltimore within 50 miles of the Atlantic, at a saving of 350 miles of roundabout sailing.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway helps to settle the problem of

VIRGINIA'S SOLVENCY

and future importance. It will speedily make West Virginia what Western Pennsylvania is,—a resounding and labyrinthine maze of industries and furnace-flames; and the same modern spirits who have completed the railway will provide immigration. The Kanawha River, unlike the Monongahela and Allegheny, is now the line of a through rail-route between the East and the West, and its towns will therefore be in a position to share the advantages of full communication twice per diem with the outer world; they may be expected to develop with rapidity, and, in another generation, the mountaineer-elements of West Virginia will have lost their crude manners, and contributed strong personal biographies to the country. The town of Huntington is 300 miles farther down the Ohio, by water, than Pittsburgh, above 100 miles below Parkersburg, and about 160 miles, by river, from Cincinnati. The Chesapeake & Ohio Road is first tapped eastward at Charlottesville, by the Baltimore & Ohio's connection, and at Richmond by the Pennsylvania's connection. It is thus almost without a competitor, and, in all West Virginia, there is but one other railway corporation. To this young State and Kentucky, the new road is their natural and central highway to the East. Great regret is felt at Washington that the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railway did not fall into the hands of the Chesapeake & Ohio Company; but the latter has already shipping points below Richmond City and on the York River at West Point.

THE SEAPORT OF THE NEW ROAD.

It is probable that the growth of Richmond will be speedily enhanced by this railway, and probably a new port city will develop at the foot of the Chesapeake, where expectation has waited so long for help. Newport News is said to be the spot designed for the mart of the Chesapeake & Ohio Road,—a revival of the settlement of Jamestown after a lapse of more than two centuries. In the twenty odd years of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore City has grown from 170,000 to 300,000. Why not Richmond, or Hampton, or Yorktown?

OLD TIMES ON KANAWHA.

Still better are the prospects of the New West opened up to tidewater at last.

Matthew Carey's atlas of 1801 shows but one road crossing the townless breadth of West Virginia, and that passed over the Kanawha below the Greenbrier, the main route still being by Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. Charleston, the Capital of West Virginia, was a blockhouse fort in 1798. The salt-wells, extending above Charleston, on the Kanawha, for 15 miles, were opened as early as 1809; and, twenty years ago, they produced 1,200,000 bushels annually. The road from Lewisburg to the Ohio River, near which the new railroad passes for 200 miles, was built for a military expedition in 1774. George Washington bought land on the Kanawha River at the close of the Revolutionary War; and, had he held it, paying interest for above eighty years, he would probably have been no better off than to have bought in our day, when the coal and mineral lands of the region are just coming into market.

THE HOROSCOPE.

Richmond City and Charleston are already places of manufacturing activity. The Tredegar Works, at Richmond, established nearly fifty years ago, cover 15 acres, and employ a million capital and about 1,700 workmen.

The great Valley of the Shenandoah, crossed nearly in the middle by the Chesapeake & Ohio Road, is 360 miles in breadth and is a part of the greater Apalachian Valley, 1,500 miles long, and of 30,000 square miles of noble land, through which some day, perhaps, the great railroad of our Continent will advance as a main stem from Mexico City to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, making every transverse trunk line of the present mere rounds upon its mighty ladder. A link in this valley road, to cost $5,550,000, is now under construction for 113 miles, between Harrisonburg and Salem. This will tap the Chesapeake & Ohio at Staunton.

The best railway to cross the mountains will probably be at Knoxville.

TRAFFIC ON THE NEW ROAD.

The new road will have an immediate trade Westward in the important article of oysters. No American of the interior can appreciate the institutions under which he lives without seeing the fresh oyster of the sea-coast now and then. From Baltimore, a mighty oyster express departs, laden with the barrelled fruit of the Chesapeake. This train leaves a sort of orchard-like flavor about it, so that the fishhawks soar overhead and follow it like little wanton boys who haunt bakery-windows to smell the pastry. The wild ducks seeking the pastures of Pamlico and Chesapeake pass over this train, and grow confused, and wheel backward, as if wondering whether the Chesapeake has not lost itself. But, when the Chesapeake & Ohio oyster-express, filled up betwixt the jaws of Cherrystone and Lynnhaven, with ballast thrown in of York Rivers and Elizabeth Rivers, takes up its march for the mountains, there will be more joy in the West over one oyster which migrated than over ninety-and-nine which went not astray.

The trade in fruit and fish should be considerable by this road from the time of early Cape Fear shad and Norfolk peas to the apotheosis of the great Heath peach, which ripens in the tidewater ports like a remnant from Adam's garden.

Coal, of course, for the West Indies and steamers coastwise, will be the great product both Eastward and Westward; but coffee has always been a great matter of movement from the Chesapeake inland, and Richmond used to be the third coffee-port of the Union, as Baltimore is now the first. Stock from Kentucky, and packed meats for exportation, manufactured iron Eastward and Westward, tobacco betwixt Richmond and the West, and hemp from Kentucky to the East,—such are some of the suggestions as to the future of this road, which can be operated with cheaper fuel than any trunk-highway in America. The coal begins at Richmond, and never ceases along the Kanawha, where the steamboats run up to the coal-pits, and the deck-hands mine the coal for the firemen.

THE KENTUCKY END OF THE ROAD.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Road, after crossing the Big Sandy River, will pass through a very rare, obscure, and rich part of Kentucky. Greenup County, the first encountered, contained ten iron furnaces in 1871, and many tanneries and small shoe-factories. In Centre, the west county, salt has been manufactured for half-a-century, and the coal is of a superb quality. Passing from the Little Sandy to the Licking River country, the coal continues, and many medicinal springs are encountered. Copperas, slate, and salt are found in Lewis County; and Mason County, so prolific in hemp, contains Maysville, the largest hemp-market in America, with 5,000 people, and large factories of bagging material, cotton, wool, ropes, etc. This town is the playfellow of Lexington and Cincinnati. The Blue Lick Springs, well known throughout the land, lie in the midst of a region of hogs, hemp, corn, and stock, with a good deal of old family thrown in; and, as the road reaches the Kentucky River, the traveller merely remarks to himself, "Blue grass," and shuts his eyes to bask in the contemplation of black-eyed beauties with flaxen hair, riding horses compounded betwixt the pasturing gambols of Lexington and Leamington, and of fleets of Bourbon whiskey gliding down the limestone aisles of the Kentucky River, amongst the haunts and graves of the Marshalls, Clays, Crittendens, and Johnsons, and the other gentry who drank not well, but too wisely.

THE THREAD OF THE SKEIN.

At Louisville, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has an opportunity to make connection with—perhaps to control—the new railroad to Elizabethtown and Paducah, which will be completed during the coming year. By this connection, the outlets of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, where they empty into the Ohio, close together, will be tapped by the new stem line to the East, and those long river-arteries of Tennessee and Alabama will swell the freights of the first great road opened from the sea through Dixie since the war. A little distance below Paducah, at Cairo, the Chesapeake & Ohio connection may unite at once with the Illinois Central, the New Orleans, Memphis & Cairo, the Cairo & Fulton, and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railways. It thus becomes an Eastern conduit of roads from the Indian Territory, from Texas, and from Kansas. And it is not probable that a railway built at such cost, and by a class of capitalists of such keen perceptions, will fail to lay a shorter hand upon Chicago, where the great bridge at Louisville offers such facilities, and with a choice of three roads already established toward Lake Michigan. As the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad must extend to Chicago, so will the Chesapeake & Ohio find that course the cheapest. And thus Chicago will lay hand upon the capes of the Chesapeake before many days.

GATH.

A BRIDE MURDERED.

A Party of Ruffians, Pretending to Serenade a Newly-Wedded Couple in West Virginia, Shoot the Bride.

Richmond, Va., (Feb. 3) Despatch to the New York Herald.

I am in receipt of a despatch from Fayette County, West Virginia, which states that a most shocking outrage and terrible tragedy occurred in the neighborhood of Mountain Cave, in that county, a few nights since. Nearly eighteen months ago the people of the same county were shocked by a fatal affray, which took place near the same locality, between two citizens, named John O'Coleman and Madison Neal, in which the latter was killed. It is unfortunately my duty now to record the murder of a sister of Madison Neal, not more than one-half mile from the spot where her brother was sent, without warning, to an untimely grave.

It appears that the lady, who was a buxom and charming mountain maid, was wooed and won by a Mr. Potter, a very respectable, industrious, and worthy man. Thursday, the 23d ult., was the day set apart for the wedding, and the twain were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. But, then, the course of true love does not always run smooth, and so it was with the newly-married couple.

The marriage was celebrated with all the usual ceremony and festivity. The neighbors ate and drank and danced to their heart's content until midnight, when the wedded two were left to retire. They had scarcely retired, when they were disturbed by the hideous sounds of a *charivari* that were wafted towards them by a breeze so still that it scarcely disturbed the floating white mountain mists. As the serenading party neared the residence of the married pair the discordant sounds of blowing horns and the beating of tin-pan tambourines were occasionally interrupted by the more shrill, sharp, and ominous crack of muskets, shotguns and rifles. Soon the party arrived at the house, and then the noise of their horrible instruments, coupled with the intermittent discharges of the firearms, produced a most alarming effect upon the bride and bridegroom. It was found that the serenaders numbered eight persons, so disguised, however, that they could not be recognized from any point of observation in the house. Just at this juncture it occurred to the bride, who, fearing that their intention might be more hostile than complimentary, to ask the party in to take some refreshments, and thus appease any animosity they might entertain. She accordingly advanced to the door, accompanied by her stepdaughter, and opening it, she stood on the threshold with a lighted candle in her hand. Almost simultaneously with her appearance here was a volley fired from four guns at her, the contents of one striking the door-post, glancing and entering the bride's (Mrs. Potter's) ear, and lodging in the centre of the brain. With a shriek and a cry of agony the unfortunate bride of a few hours fell to the ground, from which she was shortly afterward removed by her husband and daughter to the wedding bed. The villains who perpetrated this cowardly and barbarous outrage disappeared in the darkness, but in a more sudden manner than that in which they came. Mrs. Potter, after suffering the most excruciating agony, expired two days after the outrage occurred. A physician who was called probed the wound, and gave it as his opinion that Mrs. Potter's death was caused by a hard tow wad discharged from a gun in the hands of the serenading party. It is gratifying to announce that the parties have been arrested, and three of them were committed to the jail of Fayette County for trial.

Reported Sale of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 29.

A rumor prevails in well-informed circles that Governor Stanford has sold the Southern Pacific Railroad to Thomas Scott. Our information is not of such a character as to enable us to give any assurance of the fact, but the probabilities very strongly point to this consummation. The Southern Pacific embraces the road from San Francisco, by way of San Jose and Gilroy, through the valley of the Salinas, and connects with the roads that are to accommodate Los Angeles and San Diego, and finally to connect with the roads now in process of construction from Marshall, Texas, by the thirty-second parallel, to the crossing of the Colorado. The sale of the Northern Pacific to Peter Donahue, the sale of certain Market street property, the rumors that a large amount of money had to be used by the Central Pacific Company in New York to meet advances made to the Company upon the security of their bonds, and the necessity of purchasing in the bonds of the Company in order to sustain the market, are all straws indicating that the great Central Pacific Company are either embarrassed in their finances or are inaugurating a change of policy that will divide their property and give control of some of their roads to other parties. What the effect will be upon our city and State we will not now undertake to speculate.

—The Boston papers disagree in their guesses as to Senatorial probabilities. The *Commonwealth*, Collector Russell's paper, says Boutwell has 107 members; Dawes, 84; Hoar, 15; Loring, 11; Whiting, 9; undecided, 14. The *Herald* has it thus: Boutwell, 86; Dawes, 75; Whiting, 46; Hoar, 13; doubtful, 20.

RATHER PERPLEXING.

Queer Advice Required by a Young Lady.

A Rural Maiden Who Desires to Be "Lotteried Away."

How a Young Man May Obtain a Wife for a Dollar.

Also, How He May Only Realize Five Hundred Dollars.

A custom of so long standing as to have become a law, has made editors the general and unpaid advisers of all those who are in doubt, and who want counsel as to what they shall do in any emergency. To them resort all men and women who are weary and heavy laden—men who want bets decided, historical disputes settled, law points cleared up, or situations obtained; and women who wish to know how to get rid of unappreciative husbands, whether they have really literary, musical, or dramatic ability, or how they can get a living from this cruel world. To all these, the editor stands as a father confessor, who, after having listened to the verbal or written statement, is expected to give advice or money, and, if it be the former, that sort of advice which the inquirer asks.

This custom is not in all respects satisfactory to those who do the listening, and they have resorted to many expedients to stop it. In order to get rid of personal inquiries, editorial rooms are located at the very top of the building, in the faint hope that the climbing of many stairs will discourage these seekers for advice, or that they will be so out of breath at the end of their pilgrimage that the editor will have time to run away before they recover their voices. As for inquiries made by letter, they can either be put into the waste-basket or handed over to somebody with a gloomy disposition, who turns them into ridicule, and harrows up the souls of the writers, who damn the malignant who made fun of them.

Still, cases do occur, especially when lovely woman writes, and throws herself entirely upon the pity of the editor, and says she has but him in the wide world to look to for aid, that she is young, handsome and friendless, and that she has heard so much of his kind and noble heart, that it is impossible to refrain from complying with her wishes, if possible. Even if he knows that the letter has been sent to a hundred others before him, still he allows himself to be buttered and swallowed, and refrains from mentioning the affair to his wife. No matter how ludicrous the young—they are always young—woman's proposition may seem, he never makes fun of it, but carries her letter around in his coat pocket till it gets dingy and creased.

There are some applications for advice, however, which the editor cannot, unaided, reply to, and he is compelled to take the world into his counsel,—meaning, by world, his subscribers,—and get their opinion upon the facts he submits. It may happen that some one of the readers will give the answer which the editor could not, and may come forward and say that he is the man for whom the young woman longs. Now, just such a state of affairs is presented in the following letter. It is true that her spelling is not quite what spelling should be, but in this day of female emancipation, when woman is breaking the bonds which have so long confined her, it is not wonderful that she should also seek to burst the chains of orthography:

CHAMPAIGN, Feb. 3rd, 1872.

RESPECTED SIR: It is the wish of the dictator of this epistle to state to you her desire to be lotteried off; and requests your advice in regard to the subject. She is acknowledged by all, in the cities where she has resided; as the belle of society: Being young, handsome, talented, and atractive. She is dark-com, lected, called a brunette. Age on-and twenty. She has many, many admirers; but none as yet, whom she can appreciate. The young lady desires to draw to a close, her studdies in art: Therefore withdraw from society, for the space of six months; to accomplish the aforesaid desire. She requests that should she be won by either sex, it must be *strictly* understood; that she is to be released from her bargain, if she dislikes the one who wins her; or, should that person be displeased with his prize. Should such be the case, the young lady will at the —— expiration of the lottery; place in the lucky hands of the winner, the amount of $500, in lieu of herself.

She wishes your advice, in regard to how she must proceed. She wishes me to ask, if you would take the affair in to your hands altogether; that is, of getting the publishing done by all the other editors, besides your own;—the tickets, &c. She wants to sell 60-thousand or a hundred thousand—at $1.00, a ticket; but will not decide until she hears your opinion; whether you think she can dispose of that number, or no; And if you think she could sell them for more than one $1.00, a piece. She will await your decision. Please to let her know the price you will charge for this work. The young lady desires her name to remain unknown until after the lottery is closed; when she will make herself known in person, to the winner. She can give you satisfactory recommendation in reference to herself, and character; by people of the highest standing from the city, where she resided a few years prior; and the —— city where she now resides. Such as the editors, city council, city clerk, judges, doctors, the most prominent lawyers &c. Also Antioch college, Yellow-springs—Ohio; where she has been a student.

Direct—PO—Box —, Miss K——

Please to gain the opinion of other editors on the subject.

Now, anyone who wishes to give this young lady any advice, can write to the address which she gives. As for the editor, he declines doing so until some points are made clear to him. Is the young lady working for herself, or somebody else? Is it money she wants, or is it a husband? If she sells 40,000 tickets, she will get $40,000. Deducting the necessary expenses of printing, advertising, etc., she will have left about $30,000. Now, if she does not like the man who draws her, she has only to pay $500 to be off with her bargain; but a woman with $30,000 is a very high and mighty creature, with a great opinion of her own consequence, and would not take the winner unless he was wealthy, good-looking, and willing to let her do what she pleased with her own. Besides, since it is unreasonable to expect that all the tickets will be sold, the winning one might be among those which were unsold, and thus she would draw herself, which would be looked on as a fraud by those who invested, and would give rise to a lively commotion, and the calling of many hard names. It is also possible that Miss K.—is already engaged to be married, and that this lottery is a put-up job,—to use the language of the world's people,—for the benefit of some student at the Champaign Agricultural College. Then, supposing a Club should draw Miss K.? Are they to play auction pitch to decide who shall have her, or is the Club to call upon her in a body, and throw itself at her feet, each one of the members having a paper with the amount of his income on it pinned to his sleeve, and let her select the lucky man? The Club might object to this, and then the matter would be carried to the law courts, where it may be decided that the members of the Club are tenants in common, and, a division being prayed for, that their joint interest in Miss K—— must be sold at public venture to the highest bidder, which is not a pleasant situation for Miss K—— to look forward to,—to be auctioned off at the Court House door. Or some Judge, being hard-hearted, might propose to divide her as Solomon did the child.

Again, supposing A. B. being unmarried, buys a ticket which proves to be the winning one, but he dies before it is ascertained that that is the fact, then Miss K—— becomes the property of his heirs, among whom his aged mother, or his sisters, may figure. If he has no heirs, then his property goes to the State which, if it pleases, and Miss K—— does not object, can marry her. That is, the State of Illinois, through its representative, Governor Beveridge, will take Miss K—— to wife. Solemn and improving spectacle, when a State sets the example to its citizens, and enters the sweet sphere of domestic life. But since the State cannot be made a defendant, and will live forever, Miss K—— could never sue for a divorce, and would have to look forward to an eternal wedlock. It would be worse than wedding a corporation. After all, the State had better refrain from any such entangling alliances and possible millinery bills, from Police Court wrangles and charges of beating its wife.

The contingency of being drawn by a woman is one which has occurred to Miss K——, for she talks of being "won by either sex," and seems to contemplate with equal complacency the idea of marrying a man or a woman. But the law, for reasons of public policy, looks with disfavor upon the latter class of unions, which do not give sons or daughters to the Republic, which are mere "Kisses without fruit of love."

Again, should not Miss K—— recognize the fact that she may die before the result of the lottery is announced, leaving to her heirs much money, but to the winner the brief happiness of a dream? For days his fancy had rung the changes on "$500—a brunette—a wealthy wife—a pretty girl," and all of a sudden he finds that, if he wants his brunette, he must ask her of the grave. If he wants his $500, he must ask them of her heirs, and the one is no fonder of giving up its possessions than the other. Therefore she ought to insure her life in the sum of $500, plus the value of the possibility that she will decide to marry the winner, for the benefit of that person, in case she should die before marriage. These are a few of the doubtful points connected with this proposition of Miss K——. Still, there may be those to whom they may not seem serious, and if so they had better write to the young lady, and put her mind at rest.

One question can be answered without difficulty. Not only would it be improper to ask more than a dollar for a ticket, but even that sum seems too high. To pay $1 for a sixty-thousandth chance of getting $500, for that is all a man is really sure of, is to make a poor investment. If he were to buy all the tickets, and thus make sure of the prize, he would be out $59,500, which is too great a discrepancy. The mathematical calculator of this establishment has mislaid his table of logarithms, and is consequently unable to tell the precise possibility of gain, on the part of any one ticket buyer, but, to the best of his belief, it is about equal to the possibility of getting anything out of J. Y. Scammon. The creditors of the Mutual can explain to their country friends how much that is.

Any further communications from Miss K— will meet with that respectful consideration which is the due of any woman who can get the indorsement of the Common Council of the city where she lives. Yet there are those who would prefer that she should have that of the ministers.

THE WILL OF MR. GREELEY.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 4.

The Greeley will case has entered upon a way of settlement which reflects severe discredit upon everyone concerned in it, except upon the orphan daughters of Mr. Greeley, his sole heirs by his last will. These young ladies, who have been distressed beyond measure by the malignant and scandalous wrangling over the grave of their father, yesterday gave peremptory instructions to their counsel to make a full surrender of all their rights and interests in the matter, and to allow the executors of a former will full discretion in the management of the affair. The formal decision of the Surrogate will be given next week, and what remains of Mr. Greeley's little property will then be subject to the disposition of Mr. Storrs and Mr. Manning.

The only excuse for this persistent and apparently inexplicable opposition to the final disposition which Mr. Greeley made of his estate, was that he was insane at the time of writing the will, and for weeks previously. To prove this, a number of easy-talking witnesses have been placed upon the stand, all holding decided opinions against the perfectly simple and natural provisions of the will, who have consumed several days in what may have appeared to them agreeable gossip about the last days of their old friend, in which every eccentricity of phrase, every utterance of melancholy which fell from his lips, was carefully remembered or ingeniously distorted, in a manner which furnished highly interesting matter for listless readers, and inflicted the keenest anguish upon all to whom he was dear. We know not what impression all these trivial reminiscences produced upon the mind of the Surrogate or of the public. They have certainly altered no jot of the convictions entertained in regard to Mr. Greeley's fatal illness by his nearest friends and associates. His death was the result of a life of continual overwork. The prodigious mental labor of years prepared that critical state of nervous exhaustion which rendered him incapable of supporting the blow inflicted by the death of his wife. During the last summer especially, the strain upon his powers was too great for endurance. Obeying the summons of his political friends, he made those remarkable tours through New England and the West, delivering a series of speeches, which for variety, scope, and effectiveness have no parallel in all our history; and, when wearied and exhausted by these labors, and depressed by the consciousness that the cause he represented was doomed to defeat, he was called to the bedside of his dying wife. He watched for weeks by her pillow with unselfish and even imprudent devotion; and, when the end came, the injury done to his high-wrought and sensitive organization was too great to be repaired. Acute inflammation of the membrane of the brain set in, which ran its course and ended in death. But before it was developed, while his reason still held its sway, he recognized the fact that his fortune had been impaired by various unfortunate investments in Southern railroads, and the like, and especially by loans to persons who had possessed an undue degree of his confidence. Since his latest will was made, his wife was also gone, and the circumstances being thus sadly and completely changed, he concluded to cancel all former wills, made in more prosperous times, and leave his entire property to his daughters, to whose proper support—unless more bad debts could be collected than seemed then (or seems now) possible—it was barely adequate.

Unfortunately, he did not destroy a former will made in 1871, in which two old friends Messrs. Storrs and Manning, and a business associate, Mr. Sinclair (who is now a bankrupt debtor to the estate), were named as executors. For reasons satisfactory to these gentlemen they concluded to contest the will. Mr. Sinclair subsequently withdrew. We wish it to be understood as making no charges against the perfect integrity of Messrs. Storrs and Manning. They were doubtless influenced by no worse feeling than that of wounded self-esteem, though they finally persuaded themselves that their consciences required them to stand between Mr. Greeley's daughters and his property, and their attitude to the orphans of their friend has been that of frank and sincere hostility. They have seemed convinced that the very fact of Mr. Greeley's making a will in which their names were not mentioned was *prima facie* evidence of insanity. A neighbor of Mr. Greeley, at Chappaqua, Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, who seems from the papers in the hands of the temporary administrator to be a debtor to the estate, threw himself with especially energetic malice into the case, and has been throughout the moving spring of all the opposition to the last will. Even on yesterday, after the surrender was complete, this man made a speech full of charges and insinuations so brutally malignant and recklessly untrue, that it seems impossible that a person in his senses should have uttered it.

The facts in favor of this will were plain and obvious. It was in itself a better, more simple, more intelligible will than the other. It made a perfectly reasonable and logical disposition of the property. It was written throughout in the peaceful retirement of Chappaqua, in his own handwriting, and signed with his own name, while Mr. Greeley was still the active editor of the *Tribune*, writing daily articles irreproachable in thought and in manner. It was executed in his last hours, when the delirium of fever was over and the peace of approaching dissolution was upon him. To offset these facts, the executors of the will of 1871 had no resource but the accumulation of gossip to prove the deep melancholy which clouded the last days of the great journalist. Nothing was sacred from these mousing investigators. The witnesses they called positively revelled in the sad details of those hours of fever and sorrow. As the scandalous and distressing scene went on, the family and friends of Mr. Greeley exhausted every expedient of compromise and persuasion. Miss Greeley had already forestalled any ungenerous insinuations by conveying to her sister half of the estate, and by offering to satisfy the claims of all legatees by the former will. Nothing could soften the inflexible hostility of the executors. A last effort was made by the editor of this paper, acting in behalf of the Misses Greeley, to arrive at some point of agreement which might obviate the shameful spectacle of the long and useless quarrel. It was made in vain. The executors refused with a decision and promptness which showed how deeply their feelings of self-love were unconsciously interested. They and their attorney prepared a new batch of evidence, dealing with the most intimate details of the long course of domestic life, with the sick-room and death-bed. At this point the fortitude of the orphans gave way. They preferred to sacrifice their own interests and to suffer the last will of their father to go by the board, rather than to expose the sacred mysteries of his agony to the gaze of the world. They withdrew from the contest, and the executors, who are honest and honorable men, are to be congratulated upon the completeness of their triumph. If the Surrogate decides in their favor next Monday, it is to be hoped that they will use their victory magnanimously.

New Jersey Justice.

Several girls in New Jersey have had the power of the Supreme Court of that State brought to bear upon them to compel amiability and obedience under any and all circumstances. That Court has affirmed the following doctrine:

"Where a servant whose wages are due and payable periodically, as quarterly, monthly or weekly, refuses to serve in the manner contracted for, or is rightfully discharged at any intervening period between the days when his or her wages are due, he or she can recover nothing for that portion of time during which which he or she has served since the last periodical payment of wages."

...a wealthy wife—a pretty ... sudden he finds that, if he ... he must ask her of the ... his $500, he must ask them ... the one is no fonder of ... essions than the other. ... ought to insure her ... 00, plus the value of the ... will decide to marry the ... fit of that person, in case ... e marriage. These are a ... points connected with this ... E—Still, there may be ... may not seem serious, and if ... rite to the young lady, and ...

...e answered without difficul... it be improper to ask more ... ticket, but even that sum ... ay $1 for a sixty-thousandth ... 00 for that is all a man is ... make a poor investment. If ... he tickets, and thus make ... would be out $59,500, which ... epancy. The mathematical ... tablishment has mislaid his ... and is consequently unable ... sibility of gain, on the part ... uyer, but, to the best of his ... qual to the possibility of get... J. Y. Scammon. The credi... can explain to their country ... nat is.

...unications from Miss K— will ...ectful consideration which is ...su who can get the indorse... ...n Council of the city where ...e are those who would prefer ...e that of the ministers.

...OF MR. GREELEY.

...*York Tribune*, Feb. 4.

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...for this persistent and ap... ...le opposition to the final dis... ...Greeley made of his estate, ...ane at the time of writing the ... previously. To prove this, ...talking witnesses have been ...stand, all holding decided ...the perfectly simple and ...of the will, who have con... ...d in what way have been ...ossip about the last days of ... which every eccentricity of ...nce of melancholy which fell ...arefully remembered or in... ...d, in a manner which fur... ...reating matter for listless ...d the keenest anguish upon ...e was dear. We know ... all these trivial reminis... ...upon the mind of the Sur... ...public. They have certainly ... the convictions entertained ...Greeley's fatal illness by his ...d associates. His death was ...life of continual overwork. ...ental labor of years pre... ...ffiance of nervous exhaustion ...m incapable of supporting ... by the death of his wife. ...mmer especially, the strain ... was too great for en... ...the summons of his po... ...made those remarkable ...w England and the West, ...of speeches, which for varie... ...ty equaled positively revelled in ...those hours of fever and sor... ...dalous and distressing scene ...lly and friends of Mr. Greeley ...expedient of compromise and ... Greeley had already fore... ...sinuations by convey... ...lf of the estate, and by offer... ...claims of all legatees, by the ...ing could soften the inflexible ...ntions. A last effort was ...tor of this paper, acting in ...ness Greeley, to arrive at ...ement which might obviate ...tacle of the long and useless ...ade in vain. The executors ...cision and promptness which ... their feelings of self-love ... interested. They and their ... a new batch of evidence, deal... ...intimate details of the long ...life, with the sick-room and ...a point the fortitude of the ... They preferred to sacrifice ...and to suffer the last will of ...by the board, rather than to ...mysteries of his agony to the ... They withdrew from the ...ecutors, who are honest and ...to be congratulated upon the ...ir triumph. If the Surro... ...r favor next Monday, it is to ...y will use their victory mag...

...Jersey Justice.

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...nt whose wages are due and ...ly, as quarterly, monthly or ... serve in the manner con... ...rightfully discharged at any ...d between the days when his ...due, he or she can recover ...ortion of time during which ...e served since the last period... ...ges."

ADMONISHED.

Judge Blodgett Speaks Plainly to the Assignee of the Winneshiek.

His Removal from Office Denied, But He is Admonished.

The Company's Plan of Settlement---The Insurers to Pay Up, and the Capital to Escape.

Judge Blodgett yesterday denied the petition to remove W. Lambe, Assignee of the Winneshiek Insurance Company, on the rule to show cause coming up for hearing; with an admonition to the Assignee, as hereafter reported.

The grounds stated in the petition for the removal were, briefly, that the Assignee was incompetent, that he was acting in the interest of the givers of secured notes, instead of the creditors, and that he had failed to file the various reports with the Register that the Bankrupt law requires to be done for the protection and information of the creditors. The petition was summarized in this column when filed. The answer was a voluminous one; it denied the various allegations, and reproduced copies of reports made by the Assignee which had been prepared according to law, but by unfortunate mishaps had not been filed with the Register.

The reading of the answer and reports occupied considerable time, after which counsel for the Assignee addressed the Court. He urged the Court to consider that everything showed the Assignee to have been honest and honorable, if not so particular in the observance of his duties as strict regard for the law might require. With respect to the charge that he had failed to make monthly reports, he had this excuse to offer, that he had talked matters over with the Register, explaining the condition of affairs to him, and giving him such information as the meagre character of the accounts would permit, when the Register, after hearing what he had to say on those points, gave him to understand that, provided the facts and figures were as stated, it might be immaterial whether or not he went through the formality of filing a report; in point of fact, that where the amount involved was so small as it appeared to be in this case, the report might be dispensed with, so long as no injury was sustained on the part of the creditors thereby. He strongly urged the Court to consider that if the Assignee had erred, he had erred in accordance with the counsel, or permission, of the Register—and that no injury had been inflicted in consequence of such neglect. He admitted that, if the law made it absolutely necessary that an Assignee should file those reports, whether the doing so should be of any advantage to the creditors or not, and that this Assignee had not performed this duty, then that he ought to be removed. But he considered that the law permitted the judgment of the Court to discern cases where there might be extenuation, where an iron rule could scarcely apply, as in this instance, where the accounts were so small as to scarcely seem worthy of being formally filed, where no good could have arisen by the mere filing of them, where no harm had arisen from the not filing of them, and where the Assignee had been sustained in his course by the Register. He argued for considerable length in the same strain, evidently considering that in this open breach of duty and neglect of a very simple requirement of the law lay the only real danger, and that he relied more on the judgment of the Court, based on the facts and figures submitted in the papers before him in reply to the petition for removal, than on his own words, to meet other portions of the charges. He referred to the evidences contained in the report of the industry of the Assignee. It was seen that he had collected not less than $100,000, altogether a very large sum, considering the wide distance between the stockholders and givers of notes, and the incessant attention and constant labor involved in obtaining it. He also referred at some length to the position of the Assignee in the premium note question, and expressed the firm belief that enough money could be collected from that source alone to meet the indebtedness of the bankrupt. If the Assignee had good ground to suppose that so favorable a result could be achieved of a friendly settlement with the parties concerned, he could not but think that the Court would regard it as a far preferable course to entering upon an expensive, tedious, and frequently disappointing series of lawsuits. Heretofore, if the Assignee had made slow progress, it had been safe, and what had been done had been accomplished for good. Besides, he had not wholly neglected litigation. In various States, where settlements by peaceable means had proved hopeless, suits had been begun, and were now in progress. They had been watching the decisions of the Courts, and were now judging of their duties there. From decisions already made, good results might fairly be expected; and, whenever it was found that to law they must go, they would follow the obvious path. The Assignee should, above all things, be discreet in the conduct of the affairs entrusted to him, and the last thing he should do, without its necessity was demonstrated, was to rush into reckless litigation. In this line of policy the Assignee had prejudiced no interests and sacrificed no rights; and he urged the Court to take these matters into favorable consideration before passing on the petition.

Counsel for the petitioner referred to the report before the Court itself as the very best proof that could be given that the Assignee was ignorant of the very simplest of his duties. For his part, he confessed that he was unable to understand that a man could come into Court upon oath to administer an estate according to law, and from that moment deliberately set defiance to the first and most important of its requirements.

The Court said there was no doubt, and it was the cause of considerable regret, that the rules of the Court were often disregarded by Assignees, and the Court was aware that this disregard was not confined to the city, but it was too much the fact in connection with all the Courts in the district. The circumstance was one that could not be regarded otherwise than with regret. These rules were made for the benefit and protection of creditors, and were contrived so that creditors should rely on them for informing themselves as to the progress of matters in the estates in which they were interested, step by step, as they were taken. There could be no doubt in his own mind, after what had transpired, that the Assignee had been guilty of disregarding certain rules respecting the filing of reports. But the more serious charges were answered satisfactorily, and there seemed to have been no sacrifice of the interests of the creditors, although there had been delay and violation of rules. By mistake, as it now appeared, the report of the affairs of the bankrupt had been filed by the Assignee with the Clerk of the Court, instead of with the Register, as provided by law, a result of carelessness and inattention rather than an act for punishment, or one that, without some other graver cause, could be considered sufficient for removal. With respect to the failure to file the monthly report, there might be some excuse for the Assignee, who appeared to consider that he had been freed from his obligation by the words of the Assignee, who did not think the matter of great importance, because the account was so meagre. Of course, the excuses were no palliation of the offence; the law should always be obeyed strictly, because it was designed for the protection of persons who were otherwise remediless, and no one could foresee what the consequences of negligence might be. But still, the Court might take these circumstances into consideration, in passing upon so important a matter as the removal of the Assignee of a large estate from the trust in which he had been placed in all good faith and confidence. The Court was inclined to say that he was not sorry that such a movement had been made in this estate. The estate and the assets consisted largely of premium notes, and it was desirable that the best course with regard to them should be adopted with deliberation, and followed up with vigor, whatever that policy might be. It was confidently anticipated that these premium notes would produce enough to pay the indebtedness, without touching the subscribed capital stock. It was, of course, the interest of those who owed on secured capital that such a consummation should be reached; and it had been charged without hesitation by the petitioners that the Assignee had subjected himself to the influence of that class of debtors, and that it was such influence that had caused delay in his proceeding to realize the estate without regard to persons. On this account the Court was not sorry this movement had been made; at all events it had drawn attention to a matter in which, no wrong appearing to have yet been done, the possibility of future wrong had been exposed and might be avoided. Respecting the charge that the Assignee was lax in his duties in attacking by means of the Courts those who could not otherwise be reached, the Court did not think such a case had been made out as would justify so violent a remedy as removal. Tardy the Assignee might have been, but that he was culpably so had not been shown. In fact, the Court had himself been informed by a Judge who was here last week, that this Assignee had instituted over two hundred suits in the State of Minnesota,—on itself a labor of no inconsiderable magnitude—and that the docket was now nearly made up; whilst from other sources he had gathered that suits had also been commenced against different parties in the various States in which the Company had transacted business. All these proceedings, the advantages from which might be expected soon to begin to flow, would be largely prejudiced by the removal of the present Assignee, and the appointment of a person in his place who would necessarily have to go all over the ground again before he could hope to familiarize himself with the details which had now been mastered. The Court well remembered the opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Lambe, because it had determined him to examine closely into the matter, the result of which was that he satisfied himself Mr. Lambe was the proper person for the office. Since his confirmation, he might not have moved as rapidly as he possibly would had he adopted any other plan of action but that of settling the premium notes; but the Court could not think but that, considering the line he had followed, and the adverse circumstances, he had advanced as rapidly as could reasonably have been expected; and in what he had done there was no doubt that he had taken the advice of counsel. It would soon be a question as to what should be done with respect to the premium notes and secured capital, and whether the Assignee should proceed with the sale of the latter or not; but at present it did seem that the safest plan was to await the action of the Courts in the cases now pending. These proceedings might, at all events, prove a spur to the exertions of the Assignee. The Court did not think that the Assignee had been over-influenced by the grantors of the secured mortgages, and who were, most of them, friends and neighbors of the Assignee, and subjected him to such a suspicion on that account. The Court could not but consider it an advantage to have as Assignee a person who lived at Freeport, where the Company's principal business was transacted, and where most of it must be closed; but where the Assignee could not fail to be to some extent in sympathy with influential and leading neighbors, it might be well to admonish him that he must be careful that his conduct was such as to preserve him from the slightest suspicion of partiality towards them, or of sacrificing one interest to another. Even if the Assignee had not more than 10 cents to account for, and the law required him to account for those 10 cents, he should be very observant of this obligation. If the Assignee did not within a reasonable period succeed in realizing on the premium notes, it would become a proper matter for the consideration of the Court whether an order should not be given for the realization of the mortgaged securities. The petition would be denied and the Assignee admonished.

THE OFFAL QUESTION.

A Mode of Relief Proposed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Evening Post* makes the inquiry, "What will they do with it?" and proceeds to state that, during the pendancy of the Hyde Park order preventing the transmutation of offal, blood, and animal matter into the town, thus preventing the Fertilizing Company from being furnished with supplies as usual, there was piled up about the depot of the Company, at the Stock Yards, an acre of offal six feet high, and an acre of blood four feet high; that this accumulation froze solidly during the cold weather, but, under the influence of the present atmosphere, "it is beginning to yield up its pungent proportions, and disseminate its poisonous gases upon the wings of the prevailing winds," and then proceeds to ask the people of Hyde Park to stay proceedings until the present packing season is over. That "it is, or ought to be, out of the question to shut up the packing houses, and destroy for the season a business interest which is third in importance in the city." That, "unless this already stinking mass is transferred to Ainsworth and *worked up*, the consequences are not to be pictured." That they will be ghastly and beyond endurance.

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the proper answers to the inquiry, and to furnish the people of Cook County and those interested, a few facts for consideration, and that ought not to be overlooked.

In the first place, the Northwestern Fertilizing Company's works were burned Jan. 1, 1873, and have not been restored so as to consume the offal as is proposed; that about 3,500 logs have been piled up at and near their location, which is in the same condition as the smaller quantity at the Stock Yards.

In the second place, the Fertilizing Company have the same right (if any) to pile this offal at their platform at the Stock Yards that they have to pile it up at Ainsworth. The accumulation of the season cannot be consumed by machinery until late in the summer. The privilege is also proposed to be perpetuated upon all of the south half of Cook County, which, in a sanitary view of the case, should not be permitted. In a legal view of the case, the Company has no right to pile up such an enormous quantity anywhere.

The situation is an unfortunate one, in view of the fact that the parties have relied upon the Fertilizing Company to take their offal in about double the quantity they have ever done, and have work up day by day during the packing season, —thus granting to the Fertilizing Company a substantial monopoly in the business, when nearly all the large packers could utilize their offal as well themselves, and not leave the offal business to the tender mercy of a monopoly that was liable to burn, and fail to work up the product. The system of utilization used by the Fertilizing Company is not the best in use. They have, by their combination, failed to fulfil promises, and to remove the great objections to their mode and manner. They have constantly kept up an *intolerable nuisance*, and fully deserve being required to conform to the ordinances of the Town of Hyde Park.

The best mode of disposing of the accumulation of offal at the Stock Yards and at Ainsworth, is to have it worked up by the new and improved process at the Stock Yards, which will be in operation in about two weeks, and can be done without offence; or remove it to the sand hills and open lands south of their works, where the offal can all be taken and buried that cannot be worked up by the new and old processes in time to save the spring and summer offence and pestilence.

It is not needful that any check of the slaughtering should occur. In New York the offal of slaughtering houses, &c., that is not utilized without offence, is taken out in the Atlantic Ocean; and, for the Stock Yards and our city, any surplus, as well as the present accumulation, can as easily be transferred to the sand hills and plains 20 miles east and south of the city, where it would become a useful element in giving the sand plains fertility.

OBITUARY.

DIED, of pneumonia, Cernea Conant, wife of James Long, at Kenwood, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873, at 12:30 p. m., aged 56 years. Funeral Friday, Feb. 7, 1873, at 2 p. m. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

Mrs. Long was a native of Brandon, Vermont, and was among the earliest settlers and one of the firm believers in the future greatness of the somewhat unattractive garm of this great city. She was among the foremost of the promoters of all public spirited and charitable measures, and, during the great rebellion, was one of the most indefatigable and efficient workers of the Sanitary Commission labors, and, by her unwavering and lofty patriotism, practically displayed, set a salutary example during the darker days of the great conflict when many doubted and wavered. She had contributed several members of her family toward the defence of the Union, and in addition zealously performed every act that came within her scope to promote the good cause, being as ready with her pen as her hands in saying just the right words at critical periods. She was one of a notably accomplished literary family, most of whom were writers or contributors to the press, being a sister of Rev. T. J. Conant, the erudite compiler of the new translation of the Bible, and a family connection of the Rev. Pharcellus Church, the well-known founder of the New York *Chronicle*, and with the editors of the *Galaxy*, and *Army and Navy Journal*, and was herself a person of no small literary talent, her contributions to the public press being characterized by the most sterling common sense, pungently expressed. She was an active though not an extreme advocate of the enlargement of the sphere of women, and but for her devotion to her family,—being the mother of nine children,—she would have made a brilliant member of the literary profession.

RAFFERTY.

Argument of the Motion for a New Trial.

Judge Williams Decides that It Cannot Be Granted.

The Murderer to Receive His Sentence on the 15th Inst.

Yesterday morning Christopher Rafferty, the doomed murderer of Police Officer Patrick O'Meara, was brought before the Circuit Court of Lake County, sitting at Waukegan, to hear the arguments on the motion for a new trial made by his counsel on the previous evening, and have sentence passed upon him in accordance with the verdict of the jury. The opening of the Court was delayed for a considerable time beyond the usual hour, because of the absence of the prisoner, who slept soundly through the night and far into the morning. The jailors report that he ate a wonderfully hearty breakfast for a man in the peculiar position which he is presumed to occupy. He entered the court room and looked around upon the large number of spectators, among whom were many of his relatives and friends, without any apparent nervousness or diffidence.

After he had taken his seat, Mr. Reed requested the Court to consider the motion for a new trial.

Chief Justice Williams ordered it to be taken up.

Mr. Small, counsel for the defendant, briefly called attention to the errors in the trial upon which the motion was based. He thought the evidence as to the drunken condition of the prisoner too hours before the killing should have been admitted. It was not an easy matter to determine the meaning of the language of the Supreme Court on this point, but he believed it was a maxim of law that, where the fact of drunkenness at the time of committing the murder could be proven, the evidence on that point should be admitted. A man who was stupidly drunk at half-past 10 could not have been perfectly sober at half-past 12. This was the case with Rafferty on the night when O'Meara was killed. The testimony of Officer Madison Bedell with reference to the meaning of the word "pop," as used by the defendant in an alleged conversation with him, was also objected to. The police officer said he thought the word signified pistol or revolver. If testimony on this point would be advisable, if such was the general or usual meaning of the term, but, if the person using the word did not attach any such signification to it, it was not proper to admit it. No objection was made to any of the instructions of the Court, except the one which had been written by the Court itself. Where the Court said that, if the jury found the prisoner guilty, it should say so, he suffer death by hanging or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the Court should have said that, if the jury found the prisoner guilty, without malice or aforethought, the crime was manslaughter. As to the legality or illegality of the warrant which Scanlon served upon Rafferty, the counsel had been driven to the conclusion, after conversation with several persons, that the document was illegally issued. He believed that old officers like O'Meara and Scanlon were aware that such warrants were unlawful. Testimony on that point was of sufficient importance to the case to let it go before the jury for what it was worth. He fully and heartily agreed with the Court that men who were parties to the issuance of such warrants ought to be severely punished. They should not be allowed to come into Court and get rid of a man whom they hated on the strength of an illegal paper. The speaker believed that a prejudice against his client existed in Waukegan. He believed that if the same jury were to try him over again, they would not sentence him to suffer the severest penalty known to the law. It was said fact that, when murder cases are brought before honest and unsuspecting juries, matters which have no connection with them are brought forward by the prosecution, and are so colored and distorted as to have undue weight. When the State's Attorney spoke about the lanes and by-ways of Chicago resounding nightly with the cry of murder, it should not take the prisoner's weight with the jury. It would not have received any consideration from the Court.

State's Attorney Reed said he had nothing to say in answer to Mr. Small.

Chief Justice Williams then replied to the objections. As to the exclusion of evidence: It was sought to be proven by the defence that O'Meara was assisting Scanlon to serve the warrant, knowing it to be an unlawful document. It was claimed that defendant should have the benefit of that point, if it could be shown in evidence. The Court allowed the defence to enter on the proof, but afterward excluded the testimony, because he saw no connection between O'Meara and the warrant. Scanlon took the warrant when he was standing in the ranks at roll-call. There was no evidence that he opened it, or knew anything of its contents, except from suspicion. There was no evidence that he opened it before reading it to Rafferty, or that O'Meara knew anything at all about it. It was necessary to bring that warrant home to O'Meara before the testimony concerning it could be admitted. The Court had given the matter some reflection, and if it had the testimony should not be allowed to go to the jury. It would have been doubtful testimony at best. The same ruling would be made again under similar circumstances. As to the witness' interpretation of the word "pop:" He testified that it meant a pistol. The Court thought that was competent testimony. Independent of the testimony of the witness, the jury could have given no other interpretation. Certainly the word could not have been meant for shut. As to the instructions: The Court gave all the instructions asked for by the defence. In addition, it gave an instruction of its own with reference to the form of the verdict. It was impossible to give an instruction that the hypercritical reader would not say was incorrect. The Court gave the instruction because there had been no instruction from counsel as to the form of the verdict. It would not have been proper to let them go out ignorant on that point. The instruction would have been better, perhaps, if it had been qualified, but the defence would not have been benefited by the qualification, as the question of manslaughter did not enter into the deliberations of the jury. The Court had been exceedingly careful in trying Rafferty's case. In some instances it had gone beyond the rulings of the Supreme Court. Doubtless, State's Attorney Reed thought it had leaned against him, but it was determined to fry the case fairly. To that end it had excluded jurors who had sworn that their opinions could have been upset by testimony, and it favored the defence in the instructions.

The motion for a new trial was overruled.

Mr. Small notified the Court that he reserved the right to file a bill of exceptions.

Mr. Reed said the bill could be filed any time before the date of execution. He asked that the prisoner be sentenced.

Mr. Small said he would like to have the sentence deferred for some time, in order to give him an opportunity to confer with his associate.

The Court saw no necessity for passing sentence immediately. If the counsel desired delay, it would be granted.

Mr. Small said he desired delay most earnestly.

The Court then inquired what time the counsel would like to have sentence passed.

Mr. Small said two weeks from Saturday (tomorrow) would suit him.

Mr. Reed objected. The time was too long. A week from Saturday would be about right.

The Court said that that would be the proper day, as it was the last day of the term.

Mr. Small consented, and the day of sentence was fixed accordingly.

Rafferty was then taken to his cell. He appeared thankful for the few days of life which his counsel had secured for him, and cordially shook hands with Mr. Small as he left the courtroom.

HYMENIAL.

PERRY—ROSS.

The truth of the precept, "It is not good for man to live alone," was demonstrated Wednesday evening, at Englewood, Ill., by Mr. Clarence D. Perry, of Bloomington, Ill., nephew of H. B. Lewis, Esq., of this city, in taking unto himself a wife, Miss Eva M. Ross, of Englewood. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, and was followed by a reception, attended by the friends of the contracting parties. Englewood's society suffers in consequence of Hymen's visit; but what the suburb loses is assuredly the gain of Bloomington.

LITTLE—HASKELL.

Mr. Moses Little, a prominent dry goods merchant of Lowell, Mass., has just taken a Chicago partner, in the fair person of Miss Hattie Haskell, daughter of Mr. J. P. T. Haskell, of this city, at whose residence, No. 8 South Peoria street, the ceremony took place, last evening, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, officiating. Only the family were in attendance, but the presents were numerous and handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Little left on the 9:15 train of the Galena Division, last night, for a brief visit among friends in Iowa, and thence will proceed to their home in Lowell.

WHEN WILL IT END?

State of Affairs at City Hall Yesterday.

Why Messrs. Herting and Holden Were Nominated by the Mayor.

Yesterday was the regular meeting day of the Board of Police Commissioners, but there being but one Commissioner, he could not extend himself into a quorum, and no business could be done. It is true that the ex-Commissioners were present, Mr. Reno in a striped overcoat, and Mr. Klokke in a silk hat, which well became his classic cast of features. They might have met had they been so minded, and exhibited their contempt of the law, but some how or other they could not muster courage to meet. It is more than probable that the gentleman who furnishes brains for the Board fears that his meeting with gentlemen not lawfully members of the Board may get him into trouble, and that he so far recognizes the weakness of their case that he declines to entangle himself on their behalf to any very pressing extent. To an unprejudiced observer, it is evident that Mr. Sheridan has rather weakened with regard to the position of the county representatives who could not be removed by the City Executive. Indeed, it appeared to the reporter that Mr. Sheridan had returned to first principles. Mr. Sheridan had objected to Mr. Jacob Rehm as Police Commissioner because Mr. Rhem lived a few rods beyond the city limits, in the town of Lake View, and was not a resident of the city proper. This Mr. Sheridan regarded as a valid reason for getting Mr. Rehm out of the Board. And yet Mr. Sheridan thought that Messrs. Klokke and Reno were county officers, and therefore beyond the reach of the Mayor's arm.

Mr. Klokke says the papers have combined to enrich him. The hatting business has received an impetus from their gratuitous advertising that is absolutely $5,000 into his pocket. The reporters were glad to hear of Mr. Klokke's good fortune, supposing that, with this sum, he would be glad to retire from the Board. Mr. Reno expressed himself pleased with the advertisement he had received. It was suggested to Mr. Klokke to sue the papers for calling him an "ex-hatter." Mr. Klokke smiled grimly, but did not give his approval. He is satisfied with the advertisement.

The withdrawal of Messrs. Herting and Holden from the positions from which they were nominated by the Mayor to the Common Council, and the substitution for them of Messrs. Mason and L. F. Wright has given rise to a great deal of comment, and the story may just as well be told from the beginning to avoid any misconstruction.

The Mayor had determined upon submitting to the Council the names of Carlile Mason and Levi F. Wright. He had mentioned these names to the little "knot" of North Side Aldermen who came round to the Mayor's office on Monday afternoon, as being, in his opinion, two excellent men. No very strong objection was made to either of them, but the North Side Aldermen were anxious that a representative of the Division should be chosen from among the Germans. Ald. Stout, Longacher, and O'Brien were especially desirous of the appointment of a German, and equally anxious that that German should be Mr. John Herting. The Mayor was willing to accommodate them in their choice. He had known Mr. Herting for a long time, and felt that though he was opposed to certain police regulations as a matter of principle, he would not allow such considerations to weigh with him in the discharge of his duty as Police Commissioner. Mr. Herting was aware that the existence of the Board was destined to be short, and he would not hesitate to use his best endeavor to promote the best interests of the city, in the improvement of the departments during his brief term of office. The Mayor, therefore, waived his own preference for the purpose of conciliating the Germans of the North Division.

With regard to Mr. Holden, his name had been suggested, among others, by the Aldermen representing the West Division. The gentlemen had urged upon the Mayor many reasons why Mr. Holden should be appointed. The Council had confidence in Mr. Holden, and would confirm him without delay. Mr. Holden had opposed the Mayor a year and a half ago, but it did not follow because the people then did not regard him as a good candidate for the Mayoralty, that they would now suppose him to be inefficient as Police Commissioner. The Mayor understood that Mr. Holden would accept the nomination. He knew that Mr. Holden had supported his administration heartily heretofore, as well in the Council as everywhere else. He knew Mr. Holden's views as to the abolition of the Board, and was assured that he would not use his influence as a member of the Board to secure its perpetuity. He was also certain that Mr. Holden would use his vigorous efforts to improve the force.

The Mayor, therefore, agreed to send in these names on the understanding that the Council would vote for their confirmation or rejection at once. Should they refuse to confirm, the Mayor said he would remain in his office and continue to send up names until the Council should be satisfied. Accordingly, on Monday night Mr. Medill waited in his office. The necessity of a prompt confirmation may be seen from the fact that the pay-rolls of the department, now due, cannot be of service to the police and firemen unless audited by the Board, and until there is a Board the unfortunate men go without their pay. Hence the Mayor's anxiety to have his nominees confirmed at once. But the Council, by the call of two members, referred the same to a Committee, and nothing more was to be done. On the following morning, Mr. Herting, through Ald. Thomas Canman, requested the Mayor to withdraw his name. On Wednesday morning the Mayor received the following letter from Mr. C. P. Holden:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: From the proceedings of the Council last evening I learn that my name was submitted by your Honor as Police Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Reno. While I am not only willing, but anxious, to serve your Honor and the best interest of the city in its present difficulties, my other positive engagements will not allow me to fill the proffered position. Thanking you most kindly for your preference, I have to ask that you will submit some other name, and withdraw mine from the Common Council. I am yours most respectfully,

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

Nothing was to be done but notify the Judiciary Committee that there was nothing before it, and call a special meeting of the Council, which the Mayor did, sending in the names of Messrs. Wright and Mason, as originally intended.

Mr. Holden would have accepted the nomination had not Mr. Herting backed down. When that event occurred, Mr. Holden decided to give the Mayor an opportunity to make up an entirely new and perhaps more satisfactory programme.

MR. ALDERMAN RICHARDSON

of the First Ward is understood to have cast his fortunes with the Board of Police in its contest with the Mayor. If Mr. Alderman Richardson desires to gain the confidence and esteem of the bummer element of this city's society, that is Mr. Alderman Richardson's business, but the decent people of Chicago have a right to know why Mr. Alderman Richardson has taken that course, and we propose to tell them. Previous to his election as Alderman, Mr. Richardson was a candidate for the position of Police Court Prosecuting Attorney, an office made vacant by the death of Colonel Grosvenor, for whose special benefit it was created. Mayor Medill, seeing no special reason for squandering $2,500 of the city's money on Mr. Richardson, concluded to leave the Prosecuting Attorneyship vacant, and thereby he lost the "confidence" of Mr. Richardson, whose legal abilities are understood by the public. Of course, Mr. Alderman Richardson, who is a person of immense legal attainments, is satisfied of the unconstitutionality of the Mayor's bill. Of course Mr. Alderman Richardson will oppose the confirmation of Messrs. Mason and Wright as Police Commissioners *vice* Klokke and Reno removed. And the motive of his opposition to the Mayor's attempts to purify the Police Department will be understood by his constituents of the First Ward, who are almost unanimously with the Mayor in this fight.

SUBURBAN GAIETY.

Grand Masquerade at Hinsdale Station.

One of the Most Notable Gatherings of the Season.

Description of a Few of the Handsome Costumes.

The village of Hinsdale, 12 miles west of the city, and one of the prettiest suburbs of Chicago, was enlivened last Wednesday evening by an event of social importance. This was a masked ball, given at Stough's Hall, a place that has seen many gatherings of similar description. The guests were from the principal suburban towns on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the addition of a few from Evanston and Chicago. The largest quota was from Hinsdale itself, which furnished nearly all its residents—certainly the best portion of them—to grace the occasion. The maskers from a distance went by special train, that left the Union depot at 7 o'clock p. m., receiving contributions at all intermediate points, and arriving at its destination an hour later. They were hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Stough, who did the honors of the evening, kindly and gracefully. Dancing commenced at 9, and continued until 2 in the morning, when the train returned to the city.

There is a perennial freshness about a masked ball, well-dressed, and properly managed. There is an opportunity for an unlimited amount of display in the way of toilets, and for an infinite amount of ingenuity in the way of disguise. We are brought face to face with our ancestors with little effort of the imagination, and make the acquaintance of people of all nations, and remote quarters of the globe without the inconvenience of foreign travel. The incongruities are a fruitful source of amusement. To see bluff Henry VIII. so far forgetting his kingly dignity as to hob-nob with the plantation negro, to see Queen Elizabeth whirling in the mazy waltz with the typical bog-trotting Irishman, and all the endless jumble of Lords, ladies, Knights, fairies, clowns, and allegorical personages, is at the same time laughable and perplexing. Of course we understand the costumer's art, but this does not entirely destroy the illusion. We know that our friends are somewhere under the disguises, but cannot fix their identity, and the mystery is kept up until the hour of unmasking, and the pleasure becomes simply terpsichorean. The reporter recognizes the full measure of enjoyment, but does not enter into them with the zest of the direct participants. The gloss and newness of public festivals wears off with repetition. Even the most inveterate Jenkins tires of wandering at a late hour, and in plain attire, among ladies and magnificent cavaliers, and of following, with weary midnight pencil, details of dresses that he can never hope to wear, and of splendor he can never expect to emulate, all of which digression is aside from our present purpose. Our Jenkins has attended many masked balls, but rarely one where the dresses were more costly, handsome, tasteful, or ingenious. Many articles worn had come, not exactly from "Silken Samarcand," but from points far beyond it. There were silks from Turkish looms, and peaked slippers that had really seen Constantinople; there were cunning silken fabrics from "far Cathay," curiously wrought in Chinese fashions; laces of complicated texture, and velvets and silks of skilled workmanship. The more common and hackneyed costumes showed ingenuity of design, and the usual dresses were made with care and ingenuity. Assumed characters were generally well sustained, and the dancing was spirited, and in many cases graceful and admirable. Having said this much in the way of dull generalities, we descend to personal particulars.

Mr. J. D. Easter, of Evanston, was present with his three daughters. Miss Ella Easter, a tall, dashing young lady, was dressed as an equestrienne, Miss Birdie Easter as "Little Nell." Mr. J. M. Lyons, of the same place, was costumed as Louis the Fourteenth, in royal purple and satin, in keeping with the period. Riverside was handsomely represented, both as regards numbers and costumes. Mr. Murray, Secretary of the Riverside Company, in the guise of a gay Spanish cavalier, accompanied his lady, who was attired in the bright hues affected by Castilian dames. Mr. Jenny was simply disguised in a black domino, Mrs. Jenny, appearing as a Mexican girl, in a pretty and appropriate costume. Mr. and Mrs. Gladding were in simple evening dress. Several others were present from the same village, whose modesty prevents their achieving notoriety, which it is the intention of this article to confer.

The various queens of cards were handsomely impersonated by four ladies, whose dresses corresponded in general particulars. Miss Doolittle, of Hinsdale, as the Queen of Clubs, wore a scarlet satin skirt, over which was an overskirt of velvet, adorned with medallions of black velvet, on which, as a ground, clubs were wrought in green satin. The symbols also appeared on the hat and various portions of the costume. Mrs. Isaac Hines, of Hinsdale, represented the Queen of Diamonds. She wore a green satin overskirt, with black satin underskirt. The diamonds were beautifully inwrought in crimson upon medallions of orange satin that adorned the overskirt. Dr. H. Keller, of Hinsdale, as Hamlet, wore a neatly fitting suit of sables that became him well. He has a trim leg for mediæval costume, but a pleasant face that disabused the mind of the spectator of the idea that he was suffering from a rooted sorrow. Mrs. Marshall, of Hinsdale, wore the bridal dress in which she was married four years ago; her orange blossoms seemed not to have withered, or her maiden roses to have faded. Pocahontas, "ye gentle sauvage," was personated by Mrs. Wadsworth, of Hinsdale, who wore a barbaric profusion of ornaments, and had her hands stained to the complexion of the "red browns of the forest." Miss Woodhull, of Hinsdale, appeared as the Queen of Hearts, carrying proper emblems of the same. She also appeared also on the 16th of July, 1872, he held proofs of his claim other claim, amounting at that time, principal and interest, to $4,970.74, the latter being secured by mortgage on real estate in Quincy, Ill., of the value not exceeding $3,000; which two claims were duly approved by the Register in Bankruptcy. Further, he asserts the various proceedings in the matter, which have duly appeared in this column, and prays that the order of the District Court be set aside on the ground that the wife had no share or interest in the business, having put no money in it, and taking no part in it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett yesterday delivered a decision in the petition to remove the Assignee of the Winneshiek Insurance Company, which, whilst evincing a kindly desire not to bear too hardly upon sins of omission, allowed no uncertainty to exist as to the penalty that would attend sins of commission. The matter had not been announced in advance, and the law reporter "happened in," in a happy-go-lucky sort of way, just on time to take a few notes that may chance to serve a good purpose in letting the people know a little more than they do already of the Assignees, Registers, and the Bankrupt law.

Isaac B. English was yesterday enjoined collecting any money, obtaining possession of any partnership property, or disturbing or interfering therewith, or with the affairs of the firm of Stearns & Co., of which he is a partner, in the oyster business, carried on in the basement of the corner of South Clark and Madison streets, and restrained from using the name or credit of the firm until the further order of Court.

The German National Bank yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Adams Express Company, to recover $5,000, the value of a package of Pittsburgh, lost between that city and Chicago.

Judge Porter will call 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37 to 41 inclusive. Judge Rogers will call 116 to 184 inclusive; and Judge Booth 100 to 115, except 103 and 112.

Henry Riechert yesterday began an action in the Circuit Court against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Co., in case, $10,000.

The suits against the Sheriff received an addition, yesterday, in the shape of one in assumpsit, damages $5,000, instituted by Thomas Hamilton.

Sarah Fitzgerald yesterday commenced suit against the city of Chicago, in case, $10,000 damages.

At a meeting of creditors, yesterday morning, in the matter of John Sims, Jasper N. Russell was elected Assignee.

The first meeting of creditors in the matter of Biernstein will take place at 11 o'clock this morning.

In Godfrey v. the C. & N. W. R. R. Co., yesterday, before Judge Rogers, the jury found for the plaintiff $1,452.

The Stone *habeas corpus* petition was yesterday granted by Judge Rogers.

In the matter of the bankrupt Prior, David J. Mitchell was yesterday appointed Assignee.

Jaques v. Miller went to the jury last night.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—In the matter of Joseph D. Kinkead and Kinkead & Co., in bankruptcy, petition of Miss Munser to set aside order of District Court.—S. Friend & Brothers, of Milwaukee, Wis., v. J. F. Chapman, of Mount Carroll, Ill.; trespass on the case on contract, $

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THIRD PAGE—The Winneshiek Insurance Company's Case—The Offal Question—The Rafferty Case—Affairs at Police Headquarters—Suburban Gaiety—The Law Courts—Advertisements.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. "Marriage of Figaro."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "As You Like It."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Two Polts," "Too Much for Good Nature," "Barney, the Baron."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herring. "Jack Sheppard."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY USING JUNIPER TAR Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, February 7, 1873.

Senator Logan yesterday introduced into the Senate a Steamship Subsidy bill, and Mr. Cragin made a speech in favor of subsidizing a grand company to manufacture iron and build steamers.

The success of the new loan is so promising that Secretary Boutwell has issued a call for one hundred millions of the 5-20 bonds of 1862, and will shortly issue a like call for another equal amount.

The bill providing for the construction of eight sloops-of-war, and the bill amending the Bankrupt law, were passed yesterday, and the bill authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi River at Memphis was defeated.

The Farmers' Club visited Governor Beveridge to remonstrate with him upon his appointments of Railroad Commissioners, but the Governor defended his action, and firmly declared his purpose to adhere until the Senate should reject the nominations.

Mr. Horace F. Clark, the manager of Mr. Vanderbilt's railroads, yesterday testified before the Congressional Committee that a profit of 100 per cent on the construction of railways was not a large one; and, speaking from experience, he might have added that stock dividends of 80 per cent were not without precedent.

The profits on Ames' contracts for building the Union Pacific Railroad, as divided, were $29,854,960, and on the Davis contract, $7,802,135, or over $37,000,000 which were stolen. The Government subsidy was $27,000,000, which, it will be seen, was wholly appropriated by the Credit Mobilier gang.

Gaffney, the Buffalo murderer, whose execution was to have taken place to-day, has obtained a respite of one week from Governor Dix. It appears that the brother-in-law of the condemned man visited the prisoner last Tuesday, and informed him that he was crazy, since which time Gaffney has exhibited what are thought to be unmistakable signs of insanity. The doctors have been summoned to investigate the case.

Among the indications of the Queen's speech to Parliament is that the Anglo-Russian question will be settled without bloodshed. The object in view is to fix the boundary line of the northern frontier of Afghanistan, so that the question may be definitely disposed of for some time to come. The Queen announces that correspondence looking to such a settlement has already passed between the two Governments, and it will be the universal hope that an amicable adjustment will be the result.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Caldwell, the Senator from Kansas, made a long statement in writing, in which he denied all the assertions made on oath by all the witnesses as to his expenditure of money to be elected. He wound up this statement by a solemn declaration of his willingness to swear to it if the Committee thought it necessary. On Wednesday, Mr. Morton asked if Mr. Caldwell was still willing to make oath to his statement, when he answered that, by the advice of his counsel and friends, he would not make oath to its truth, but let it stand upon the pledge of his honor as a gentleman and a Senator. He evidently profited by the experience of the Credit Mobilier gentlemen, whose oaths have become the most humiliating part of their disgrace.

The Chicago produce markets were only moderately active yesterday, and breadstuffs were easier. Mess pork was quiet, and 5c per brl higher, at $12.05@12.10 cash, and $12.30@12.35 seller March. Lard was quiet, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.35 cash, and $7.55@7.60 seller March. Meats were active and firmer, at 4@4½c for shoulders, 6@6⅛c for short ribs, 6⅜c for short clear, and 7½c per lb for 17-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were active and firm, closing at $4.70@4.95 per 100 lbs. Highwines were steady and in fair demand at 87½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was dull, and 1c lower, closing at $1.22¾ cash, and $1.24¾ seller March. Corn was steady and less active, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 31½c seller March. Oats were quiet, and ⅛c lower, at 26⅛c cash, and 26⅝c seller March. Rye was dull, and ½@1c lower, at 65½c. Barley was weak, and declined 2c, closing at 68c for No. 2, and 52c for No. 3. Live hogs were less active, and closed weak at 5c decline. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

It is announced from Washington that when General Butler summarily ended his personal dispute with Mr. Garfield by quoting, in mock charity, the old saw, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," there was a general laugh, but that subsequently the thrust was regarded as too severe, if not altogether unmerited. If merited at all, it does not appear that the reference was too severe. It was the first public recognition of a fact that cannot be too speedily or too generally accepted. The men who shall be unquestionably identified with the Credit Mobilier swindle are politically dead for all time to come. They are already condemned to political *hari-kari*. Certainly, no lighter punishment could be visited upon them. Whether General Butler should have been the man to throw the first stone is, of course, a question that is open to discussion.

There is another break-out of moral feeling at Washington concerning the Mormons, and even those who have had dealings with Oakes Ames are keenly alive to the necessity of purifying Brigham Young. Accompanied by Chaplain Newman, a Committee visited President Grant and laid before him a full statement of the immoralities of the Mormons. It seems that those Mormons living in Montana did not vote for Mr. Claggett, the present Delegate from that Territory, and he was defeated; so Mr. Claggett has resolved himself into a missionary to exterminate the Mormons by fire, sword, and act of Congress. A bill has been prepared which surpasses the Ku-Klux legislation, and it is proposed to make the end justify the means, and to deal out to the Mormons a law differing from the law made for other people. This kind of business was tried two years ago, and Brigham Young and several others were convicted and put in prison under judicial decisions, which were overturned and set aside by the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court. Some people seem to be unable to understand that there are things, evils even, which an act of Congress cannot remedy.

There is an evident disposition in Congress to delay action with regard to the members who shall be proved to have had guilty connection with Credit Mobilier. It is reported from Washington that the privileges of members, including, notably, the question whether members can be held accountable for acts done as members of a former Congress, will occupy a discussion of ten days or two weeks before the main point, as to what the report shall be, can be reached at all. The appointment of an Investigating Committee by the Senate at this late day is another evidence of the same disposition to delay. It would have been usual to call upon the House Committee to certify over to the Senate the evidence that had come before them concerning Senators. The Senate could then have taken direct recognition of the cases. Congress will make a serious mistake if this attempted evasion of a quick and summary punishment for Credit Mobilier frauds shall be encouraged. The people of the country are not in any mood to tolerate trifling. Whatever is to be done by Congress in this matter must be done openly and energetically. Any procrastination or whitewashing will inevitably be construed as a confession that a majority of Congress is corrupt to such a degree that it dare not meet the Credit Mobilier's revelations squarely.

There is a bill before Congress to authorize the building of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Memphis, and St. Louis is in arms. St. Louis complains that the navigation of the river above St. Louis has been ruined by bridges, and that when the bridge at St. Louis was built, "it was understood there was never to be any bridge built below that city." During the debate, there was one sensible member who made the suggestion that the river should be bridged at every available point all the way down to New Orleans. Unless it is intended to make the Mississippi River a sort of boundary line separating the country into two distinct peoples, whose intercourse must be carried on exclusively by the means of ferry-boats, the sooner the river is bridged at every point where a bridge is needed, the better it will be for the people and States on both sides of the river and for the country generally. If anybody is willing to spend the money to build a bridge at Memphis, or anywhere else, let him do it. The prosperity and settlement of the whole country west of the Mississippi River, south of Cairo, could not be more profitably promoted than by constructing a bridge at every eligible site, and the man who offers to build such a bridge ought to be regarded as a public benefactor.

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, a few days since, refused the application of the Credit Mobilier to wind up its affairs. The Credit Mobilier petitioned for the decree of dissolution under the act of 1856, on the ground that since July, 1868, the corporation has transacted no business. The Court based its refusal upon the ground that the Government claims to be a creditor to a large amount, that Congress has directed the employment of counsel for the prosecution of the claims, and that the Court had no right to embarrass the action of the Government by declaring the Credit Mobilier out of existence. The final statement of the Court is one which will give universal satisfaction, and is admirable for the concise manner in which the nail is hit upon the head. The Court says: "This corporation should be compelled to continue to live, and stand in its proper place until it may be made clear, beyond reasonable doubt, that without prejudice to the public welfare or the interest of the corporation—and we may add that of its creditors—we may safely give to it the death which it desires to die by our hands." There is a grim humor, as well as great justice, in this decision of the Philadelphia Court. The Credit Mobilier should not be allowed to escape punishment by committing suicide, and quietly dropping into the grave it has prepared for itself.

A new phase of the Eastern Question is likely to arise, growing out of the recent announcement of the Sultan of Turkey that, during his absence at the Vienna Exposition, he will leave Youssouf Izeddin Effendi at Constantinople, and, before starting, will proclaim him heir to the Turkish throne. The law which has regulated the succession to the Turkish crown for the last 500 years, has been that the crown passes to the eldest male of the Imperial family whose father was on the throne at the time of his birth. The present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, ascended the throne June 25, 1861, on the death of his brother, Abdul Medjid, although the latter left seven sons. The present Sultan has four sons, the eldest of whom, Youssouf Izeddin, was born Oct. 9, 1857, and consequently, under the operation of the law, is not qualified, as, at the time of his birth, his father was not on the throne. The people declare that the lawful heir is Murad Effendi, eldest son of Abdul Medjid, who was born while his father was on the throne, Sept. 21, 1840. This view of the case is also taken by the old Mohammedan party, who claim that any other interpretation would be a violation of the Koran. The proposed action of the sovereign is based upon a scheme set on foot by the Court party to introduce the European plan of succession, and make his eldest son the heir. The question is creating great excitement in Turkey, and may yet seriously affect European diplomacy with regard to the Eastern difficulty, especially as there is a well-grounded fear at Constantinople that if the Sultan carries out his proposition, the Princes of Servia and Roumania, the Khedive of Egypt, and the Bey of Tunis may seize the opportunity to declare themselves independent, rather than acknowledge a Sultan unlawfully placed upon the throne.

The proceedings of the several members of the Legislature who call themselves the Farmer's Club are not calculated to impress thinking people with a high opinion of the sagacity of the participants. Governor Beveridge, in the exercise of his best judgment, has selected three persons for the office of Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses. The present Board consists of one ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, one farmer, and one civil engineer who has had some railroad experience. A great multitude of persons sought to have the present Board removed, and to be appointed to the vacant places. From this crowd Governor Beveridge selected Messrs. McCrea, Stillwell, and Robinson. Whereupon this Farmers' Club held a meeting, denounced the Governor, and a large number of those present declared their purpose to vote to abolish the Board if the Governor did not withdraw the nominations and appoint others. This was, to say the least, very childish. If the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners is of any value at all, or is essential as part of the machinery for enforcing the law, then to repeal it is to destroy the remedial agent upon which this Farmers, Club mainly rely in their struggle with corporate monopoly. The matter of dictating to the Governor is neither respectful nor is it calculated to promote respect for the Legislature. The Constitution makes the Governor the Executive, and in his office he is independent of the Legislature, as the Legislature is of him. Governor Beveridge has been elected by the people, just as distinctly as have the members of the General Assembly. A denunciation of his official conduct by members of the Legislature is an indecorum, when it has no other justification than that he refused to be dictated to in a matter entrusted by law to his own discretion. No man fit to hold the office of Governor will permit himself to be thus coerced, and, certainly, will not appoint Mr. Morgan, when to do so is thus insultingly demanded.

We believe Governor Beveridge will do his duty, resolutely and firmly, and we believe that he has, possibly, made the best selections from the material at hand that he could make, with a view to the enforcement of the law in an intelligent manner. A knowledge of railroads and a knowledge of warehouse business, united to personal integrity, is precisely what is needed for the office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

THE REMEDY FOR LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

The *Nation* and the New York *World* draw the same moral from the Credit Mobilier scandal which THE TRIBUNE has already advanced. "The Government must get out of the Protective business," says the *Nation*, "and the Subsidy business, and the Improvement and Development business. It must let trade, and commerce, and manufactures, and steamboats, and railroads, and telegraphs, alone." This puts the case in a nutshell. Political virtue is not an article that can be provided by statute, nor enforced by exposure and punishment. If Oakes Ames should be expelled, along with those who were equally guilty in sharing his spoils and accepting his bribes (all of which is very doubtful), the moral force of the punishment would be lost with a continuance of the same opportunities and temptations that have already betrayed men of the highest standing. There is only one way to guard against frequent and flagrant repetitions of the Congressional depravity which the Credit Mobilier investigation has developed. There must be no beds of corruption to tempt our public men with their luxurious ease. Take away the opportunities altogether, and official corruption would disappear altogether. As this is, perhaps, practically impossible, these opportunities must be limited and narrowed down to those emergencies which imperatively demand Government interference or Government aid. Such Government assistance was not so demanded for the building of the Pacific Railroads. The fact has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that every dollar which the Government loaned the enterprise (and which the Government will evidently have to pay) has been stolen and given away. In addition to actual money aid, the Government gave outright enough lands from the proceeds of which the railroads could have been constructed. These lands were likewise absorbed in the "profits" of the construction contracts. That which at one time appeared to be a necessity, in order to build a railroad to the Pacific, is thus proved not to have been needed. The road could have been and would have been constructed without any Government assistance. Indeed, it was practically so constructed, since all the Government contributions found their way into the pockets of legislators and legislative corrupters. When we are told now that it is necessary that the Government should assume the telegraph lines of the country, in order to "protect" the people against extortion, does not the history of the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier warrant a doubt as to the accuracy of the statement?

The only public safety is found in the broad principle that Government must abandon all business of a private nature. That which is done may be permitted to rest; but for the future let us have no more subsidies, loans, land-grants, Government aid, or Government protection over industrial enterprises of any sort. People are never so well protected as when they protect themselves. They never receive so much for their money as when they invest it on their own account. If they are obliged to do business through factors or financial agents, let every man select his own. We do not believe that the capitalists of New York or Boston would voluntarily indorse the selections of a Kansas, Louisiana, or Arkansas Legislature as the proper men to handle their money. Yet, when the Government goes into the railroading, or the telegraphing, or the steamboating business, this is practically what ensues. It is not gratifying for every tax-payer to look back and discover that the money which he contributed to the building of the Pacific Railroads went into the pocket of Ames, or Alley, or Patterson, or Dodge, or some other of the numerous Congressional intermediaries who invested his money for him without even saying "By your leave." Every tax-payer knows now that this great enterprise, which was presented to him as essentially a patriotic undertaking, was primarily a vehicle for stealing the people's money. Patriotism pays, but the profits are unequally distributed. The Pacific Railroads were built from money individually subscribed for the stock and bonds; patriotism was rewarded with $55,192,000 in money and also with many million acres of public land. Corrupt Congressmen and Congressional corruptionists were paid this amount for patriotism; the people had to pay it.

Every industrial enterprise which Government undertakes must open the way for the same results, in proportion to its magnitude. If a steamship company hopes to receive $5,000,000 as a subsidy, it can well afford to pay $1,000,000 for it, and then make a clear profit of $4,000,000 without giving any value received. As with steamships and railroads, so with telegraphs and every other business which Government proposes to buy, to manage, to subsidize, to develop, or to "protect." Special legislation is the bane of political integrity. A Congressman, who receives $5,000 or $6,000 a year as pay for his services in providing necessary laws for the government of the people, must not be tempted with great gifts or huge profits to employ his time and ability in swindling the people out of their money. If not, then it is the temptation we must first take away before we can reasonably demand that political virtue shall be impregnable. We have listened to the cries of "Necessity," "Patriotism," "Popular Demands" long enough. Whenever there is an imperative necessity for the Government to go into private business enterprises, we will not need to be told of it through the newspapers, on the stump, and in the halls of Congress. When it comes that Congress shall be confined to the legitimate objects of legislation, we shall hear of no more Credit Mobiliers; of no more Caldwells paying $88,000 for a seat in the Senate; of no more "patriotic" employment of the people's money after the fashion of Oakes Ames, Alley, Brooks, Pomeroy, Harlan, and the others.

WHERE IS NAST?

What has become of Thomas Nast? Where is the caricaturist of the *Journal of Civilization*? During the Presidential campaign, there was not a week in which he did not caricature Mr. Greeley with all manner of broadness and coarseness. There was not a week in which he did not do his utmost to vilify such men as Senators Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, and others, who had not been guilty of participating in the prevailing corruptions, and who had not committed any political offence graver than that of presuming to think and act for themselves in political matters, and to protest against these very corruptions. For such presumptions as these, Mr. Thomas Nast did dot hesitate to employ his pencil in the congenial work of vilifying them with an almost infernal malignity, and of pandering to the very lowest passions of partisan strife. The journal published in the interests of civilization did not hesitate to send them broadcast, and make what profit it could out of them. If Mr. Thomas Nast, however, could so successfully malign public men where the caricature was purely and simply an atrocious libel, and if the *Journal of Civilization* could publish and editorially explain and indorse such libels, surely we have a right to expect that the same artist and journal shall unite their efforts in a vigorous protest against the corruption and wickedness prevailing in high places, where they are officially proven. The readers of that paper have a right to expect that the iniquities of Credit Mobilier shall be publicly rebuked, and that such men as Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, Schuyler Colfax, Patterson, Bingham, Harlan, and Pomeroy, and others, shall not be allowed to escape scot free, while the men whose hands are clear of bribes, who have never been connected directly or indirectly with Credit Mobilier, and against whose reputations for honesty not a suspicion has been raised, have been exposed for months to an incessant stream of pictorial filth and billingsgate. The failure to improve this opportunity is not at all to the credit of Mr. Thomas Nast, still less to the credit of his employers, the Messrs. Harper. It shows that Mr. Thomas Nast and the Messrs. Harper are guilty of sneaking hypocrisy. It shows that they stand ready to malign and outrage the character of every man who presumes to think differently from them in matters of politics and religion, and to cover up the crimes of those who are political or religious friends. It shows that Mr. Thomas Nast's talents can be hired for very dirty work. It shows that corruption and malfeasance in office stand in no danger from Mr. Nast's pencil, so long as they are committed by his friends. It shows that the Messrs. Harper print a newspaper only in the interests of a certain faction, and that they stand ready to compound the millions of any one adhering to that faction. It shows that the civilization, of which *Harper's Weekly* boastingly proclaims itself the exponent, is a compound made up of a system of politics and morality which are not incompatible with corruption, bribery, and official depravity. From such a civilization as this, and from such representatives of civilization as Mr. Thomas Nast and the Messrs. Harper, good Lord deliver us!

NECESSARY AND LEGITIMATE EXPENSES.

Mr. Elijah Sells, of Iowa, has published an affidavit, in which he states that he was conversant with the circumstances attending the election of Mr. Harlan to the United States Senate, in 1866, and that he knows that no part of Durant's $10,000 was expended to secure that election. He then adds:

> Most of the money which I used in paying the necessary and legitimate expenses of that election and canvass was given me by a Committee of the friends of Mr. Harlan, in Washington, without Mr. Harlan's knowledge. * * I believe that the votes given for Mr. Harlan at that election were cast from considerations of his eminent services and true merit.

This statement naturally provokes two inquiries:

1. If Durant's $10,000 were not used to promote Mr. Harlan's election, what became of them? Were they retained by the Secretary of the Interior for his personal use, and what was the consideration he gave therefor?

2. What are the necessary and legitimate expenses of an election by the Legislature to the Senate, when the votes are given for a candidate from considerations of his "eminent services and true merit?"

This second question is becoming a most serious one. The Senate of the United States is becoming a numerous body. Every two years, a Senator has to be elected in each of 24 States. The people in their respective counties and towns elect the members of the General Assembly, and the latter elect the Senator. The proceeding of electing a Senator is no more than the enactment of a law, and there ought to be no more expense attending it. What, then, are the necessary and legitimate expenses? For what is the money expended? To whom is it paid, and for what purpose? Mr. Harlan is a clergyman. He, of course, authorized no expenditure for making members of the Legislature drunk, that pledges might be obtained from them to vote for him. There was no occasion to tell any man in Iowa who James Harlan was. He had been Senator before, and was then Secretary of the Interior, and, as Mr. Sells says, every vote he received was in consideration of his "eminent services and true merit." Why under these circumstances did his friends at Washington subscribe large sums of money to be spent by Mr. Sells to promote the election of a man of such well-known merit and eminent services? Who were these friends? Did they, like Durant, "want Harlan elected," and for what? Were they like Mr. Sells himself, agents appointed by Mr. Harlan to distribute money to the Indians, or who and what were they, and for what "necessary and legitimate expenses of the election" was the money paid out? We had an election for Senator in this State a few weeks ago, and it did not cost Governor Oglesby and his friends one cent. There were no necessary or legitimate expenses attending that election. The fact that expenses are "necessary" in a Senatorial election indicates that they are not "legitimate;" and, as there can be no legitimate reason for spending $10,000 or $30,000 in a Senatorial election, there can be no necessary expenses.

Caldwell confesses to having spent many thousand dollars in "necessary and legitimate expenses" to be elected Senator from Kansas. Pomeroy found it "necessary," in order to get Senator York's vote, to pay him $7,000, and is prepared to swear that such an expenditure was legitimate, because necessary. That kind of logic is too bold to deceive anybody, and it is too weak to shield the man who spends money to be elected Senator from the suspicion that it was used for corrupt purposes.

STUDENT-DUELLING IN GERMANY.

The German authorities have recently inaugurated a crusade against a traditional custom that will be more severely contested than the closing of the gaming houses at the spas. It is now proposed to abolish the common University practice of duelling, and a test case has been brought in Munich. A student named Koysenberg was indicted on the charge of using a deadly weapon, but the Judge held that the *schlaeger*, the regular German student duelling sword, did not come under the definition of a deadly weapon, because of the manner in which it is ordinarily used. It is a long sword, with one sharp edge, used for cutting or slashing, while the vital parts of the head and neck are protected by guards. The public prosecutor carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where the decision was reversed, on account of its having been proved that many of these duelling cases had terminated fatally. Koysenberg was thereupon condemned to three months' imprisonment. It is probable that this conviction will lead to other and similar trials in the various University towns of Germany.

There is one serious difficulty which the authorities will encounter. In most University cities, the students are free from the ordinary supervision and discipline of the Municipal Government. The University authorities have the control of those who are matriculated, and arrests can only be made under their authorization. The *Bedell*, a sort of watchman, has stated hours for making his rounds, which are well known, and, of course, he rarely finds anything out of the way, and never comes across a case of duelling. The truth is, that the University authorities have winked at the practice of duelling from time immemorial; and it is not improbable that every University has one or more in its faculty who has indulged in the practice in his youthful days. It is the custom for students to employ a year or two in the peculiar enjoyments of Corps-life, and many of those who subsequently settle down to serious study do it with significant scars on their faces. It is claimed that this German duelling is an athletic sport, but the truth is that it is a barbarous practice, but one degree removed from prize-fighting. The German student is all but forced to join some one of the various Corps, and, once attached, duelling is a part of his discipline. A favorite incentive is the question whether "You like cheese," or whether "Your mother likes cheese;" an expletive of "*Dummer Junge!*" follows, and a duel is the result. The provocation is always trifling. There is no ill-will necessarily attached to the German student's duel. A rivalry between Corps is usually the direct cause, but the force of habit, handed down from one generation of students to another, is the only intelligent reason that can be assigned for its continuance. The contestants shake hands before they begin, as do prize-fighters; there is an umpire who enforces the rules and calls time; the limit is usually the endurance of the defeated contestant. It is true that death seldom ensues as a result of German student duelling, and it is not unfrequent that two skilled and closely-matched opponents may fight until their strength is exhausted without doing each other injury. On the other hand, long and serious illness often results from the wounds, and there is a viciousness about the struggles which could not be increased by personal animosity. The beer-duels of German students, which are natural accompaniments, before and after, of the *schlaeger* duels, are apt to do more permanent harm, and both include a reckless dissipation of time. It is doubtful, however, whether the practice can be abolished without serious disturbances, and the first important step must be in taking from the Universities the exclusive dominion which they now exercise over the students. The unification of Germany will make the national division into Corps less distinctive, and so deprive the students of one of their usual excuses; but they will find enough others to warrant the continuation of the practice, unless it can be made a criminal offence, and become vigorously prosecuted everywhere.

Tourists who have a horror of two "days' sailing" through the Sierra Nevada Mountains on "the deck of a mule" should rejoice and take courage. By a letter from John T. McLean, Esq., of San Francisco, to Colonel Charles G. Hammond, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, we learn that a survey has been completed for a carriage road from Hazel Green, the present terminus of the stage line to the Yosemite Valley, a distance of only eighteen miles, and that a most favorable route has been found over which, when completed, coaches and carriages can run directly to the hotels in the valley. A grove of high trees (sequoia-gigantea) has been found directly on the route for the road. The grade maintained in its location is an easy one, most of it being from 6 to 9 feet in 100,—the heaviest being, only for three-fourths of a mile, 15 feet in 100. The road has been located with a special reference to placing it below the permanent snow-line of the Sierras. By this new route, access will thus be had to the valley in winter, as well as in summer,—a matter of great importance, for the reason that the scenery is regarded as grander in winter than either in spring or summer. The whole distance from Merced, the terminus of the railway in the San Joaquin Valley, to the hotels in the Yosemite, is only 88 miles. Taking an early start, the trip will, doubtless, be made in a single day. A strong force will be put on the road early in the spring, and it is intended to have it open by the time visitors begin to arrive,—certainly by the 1st of July. Thousands of people, especially ladies, have been deterred from visiting the Yosemite by the hard ride of 40 miles on horseback; but as stages will soon run over a good road from the end of the railway to the hotels in the valley, the number of those who will every year flock to this most wonderful chasm in the world will be increased a hundred-fold. It is worth a journey across the Continent to see it.

The new Senator from Nevada will soon start for Washington to take his seat, and he thus gives notice to a certain class to beware of him. He says:

> The venal, licentious, cowardly, libellous, sneaking, interviewing sheet which fattens on ambitions of its own creation, and waxes fat upon the indecencies which its vile imagination conjures up to defame the just, and which, for sordid motives, panders to the depraved taste of the vicious, is a sore upon the body politic, which, sooner or later, will have to be removed by the scalpel.

Senator Jones evidently refers to himself as the "Just," and we suppose he is also the person who proposes to use the scalpel.

NOTES AND OPINION.

This is a so-called "off year" in politics, and yet there are to be some important State elections in 1873, just to keep our hand in. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, in the earlier months, and Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, later in the year, elect each a Governor and Legislature; and there are, besides, general elections in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Kansas, and California, for Legislatures, etc.; and in Illinois, Indiana, and some other States, for county officers. The nineteen principal State elections involve, furthermore, in six of them, United States Senatorships for the term beginning in 1875, viz.: California, *vice* Casserly, Democrat; Ohio, *vice* Thurman, Democrat; Maryland, *vice* Hamilton, Democrat; Virginia, *vice* Lewis, Republican; Mississippi, *vice* Ames, Republican; Texas, *vice* Flanagan, Republican.

—The Republican nomination of Henry P. Haven, of New London, for Governor of Connecticut, over Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, is all along of the old quarrel between Hartford and New Haven managers, and is the first revenge for Hawley's loss of the Senatorship, last spring. The New Haven men now swear to be revenged on the ticket itself, and especially on Hawley if he runs for Congress in the April election.

—The Georgia Legislature is considering a reapportionment on the Illinois plan of Senate Districts electing each three Representatives, and may wisely connect with it the minority principle.

—Capital removal is agitated in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Georgia. The Louisville people have a strong delegation at Frankfort, and indulge high hopes. The Wheeling people are rather discouraged because a resolution of the House is buried in the Senate. The feeling in Georgia is more and more in favor of going back to Milledgeville.

—The Boston *Journal* thinks this business of asking a "suspension of public opinion," by Pomeroy, Colfax, and others, is becoming slightly monotonous.

—The Louisiana (McEnery) Legislature continues in session, awaiting the verdict of the political power at Washington; and the election of a United States Senator for the full term is held in abeyance, although a ballot is taken daily, to keep up the legal form.

—The Alabama Legislature is organized at last, and has 6 Republican majority on joint ballot, but will not go into an election of United States Senator; for, it will be observed, if the Senate recognizes Spencer's election by the Court House body in December, as it is expected to do, that verdict will be a point gained for the legality of the $2,000,000 bonds voted in December, and now in the hands of Henry Clews. A majority of the Republicans dislike Spencer, but they don't dislike money, and there is money in the bonds.

—Albert G. Brown is named as likely to take a hand in the Mississippi canvass, this year.

—Since Pomeroy's defeat, facts like this are coming to light:

> The Lawrence *Journal* is a Republican newspaper, owned and edited by Dwight Thacher, an original Free State man, and a Republican of '56. For reasons which are obvious enough, Mr. Thacher has maintained a warfare on Senator Pomeroy during a number of years. This warfare has at no time been pressed beyond the bounds of propriety and decency. At the beginning of the recent Senatorial contest, Pomeroy made overtures to Mr. Thacher to secure his support, or, at least, a cessation of his warfare, which the latter decisively rejected. Senator Pomeroy then caused the Chairman of the Railroad Committee in the Kansas House of Representatives—who was one of the Senator's adherents—to address a letter to General Walker, President of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, demanding that the advertising and job work of that road should be taken away from Mr. Thacher's printing establishment, and further demanded that Judge Solon Thacher, a brother of the editor of the *Journal*, should be removed from the attorneyship of the road. Pomeroy followed up this demand with a threat that, if it was not complied with, he should take good care to make some interests the Road had pending in Washington suffer. General Walker refused to accede to Pomeroy's demand. The way the thing has turned out it does not look as though the interests of the L. L. & G., at Washington, were in any danger from Pomeroy's malignity.

—Pomeroy was "interviewed" at Chicago, and in the course of his "talk" expressed some anxiety respecting the treatment which his case would receive at the hands of the St. Louis *Democrat*. The following paragraph will show what that paper thinks about it:

> Poor Jim Lane does not appear such a bad man after all, compared with his successor, Mr. Caldwell, or his long-time colleague, Mr. Pomeroy. He had practiced corruption for years, but only in a small way. He never accumulated any money, but was always needy. The worst he did was, when short of funds, to "draw" on those for whom he had procured office, and he allowed no man to repudiate his draft and retain his position. He made many of his friends rich, but he died poor himself. He committed suicide in anticipation of an exposure which would not have been one-tenth as damaging as that upon the heels of which Mr. Pomeroy returns to Washington to "check out" his remaining month.

—If it be true that a retraction travels so much slower than a charge, how shall we ever be able to overtake, with the Credit Mobilier testimony before us, all the good things we have said of those who seem to be most criminally concerned. It will take us at least a hundred years to retract all the praise we have lavished on "Christian statesmen" who are not Christian statesmen, and on men of unimpeachable integrity who are the most adroit corruptionists.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—The Credit Mobilier investigation has given us many strange and new characters, but it remained for Mr. Schuyler Colfax to enact the role of "Truthful James." The honorable gentleman called on a friend the other day, and sent up his card, bearing the following inscription: "Your sorrowful but truthful friend, Schuyler Colfax." This last feat of the Vice President throws Bret Harte in the shade.—*Forney's Sunday Chronicle.*

—One of the results of the late investigation is the disclosure of the following corrupt joke in the memoranda of a Credit Mobilier wag: "Why will not Ames be convicted?" "Because he has an Alley by ready for every occasion."

—Grace Greenwood, in speaking of the discredit Mobilier affair, says: "In the discredited word of some of them, I have a faith as tenacious as that of the little boy who, in a dispute with his sister, exclaimed: 'It's true, for ma said so; and if ma says it's so, it's so, if it ain't so.'"

—Senator Caldwell only used money "for the customary election purposes." That was all. He did not do anything more than was customary. The pity is there is a good deal of truth in what the Senator says.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Mr. Colfax has a good deal to say about standing "right in the sight of God." He told his temperance friends at Baltimore yesterday that he tried to stand so, "whether the world judged him right or not." No doubt! But it is a pity that he stood in such slippery places. These pious professions are very good in their way. But they will not go far towards acquitting Mr. Colfax at the bar of public opinion. There has been something too much of this goody-goody talk. By-and-bye the people will wonder why this is thus. They may believe that Mr. Colfax prefers to be tried at the bar of heaven, but they don't want to wait for that verdict.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—In Marryatt's story "Japhet in Search of His Father," when that long-lost parent is at length discovered his name is found to be Newman. Of course the very moral Chaplain of the Senate has no progeny engaged in paternity-hunting—none whatever—but would he not now gladly turn loose upon a jibing country, as wretched foundlings lacking all authentic parentage, the letters which he wrote advocating the re-election of Senators Harlan and Pomeroy? His prayerful aid was of no avail, but it may be well for him and his fellows to bear in mind that other things besides curses and chickens can come home to roost.—*New York World.*

—Fred Douglas is not pleased with the action of the Republican leaders toward the colored voters. He claims that they performed valuable service in the last campaign, and now they are ignored. In his paper of last week he says:

> The colored voters who labored with zeal and effect for the success of the Republican party in the late Presidential campaign have to take back seats in the Northern States. We know of an instance in one of the Departments at Washington, where a colored man, after having proven his ability, under the Civil Service rules, was denied an appointment for some trumped-up reason outside the rules of the Civil Service, which left no room to doubt that the non-appointment was on account of color.

—Senator West's idea is that the electoral vote of Louisiana will be thrown out, both Ray and McMillan left to cool their heels in the anteroom,—this is not General Logan's committee-room, gentle reader, but a figurative apartment just outside the doors of the Senate,—and the whole subject passed over to the next Congress.

—Durell's Governor has taken to zoological literature in order to explain his own opinion about himself. One of the members of the Legislature (who are popularly supposed to sneeze whenever their Executive inhales snuff) called upon that functionary yesterday for the purpose of procuring an appointment for a colored citizen. Compliance with the request was deferred, whereat the legislator—an ebony image—waxed wroth, and suggested that the "Gubnor" had better look sharp; "dat de Legislatur had sumfin to say about all dese things." "Pooh!" replied the creation of Judge Durell's mandate. "Pooh! You're altogether mistaken in thinking the Legislature is what bothers anybody. The elephant is myself. I'm the elephant that the Republican party and the Administration have on their hands, and you bet I'm the one thing they don't know what to do with!"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—A Texas poet has written a poem entitled "The Railroad to Heaven." He can't have reference to the Union Pacific. A large excursion party of politicians appear to be travelling that road to a very different locality.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The debate on the question of admitting the Territory of Colorado into the Union as a State developed a fact with regard to the distribution of population and the relative strength of States, that ought not to be suffered to pass unnoticed. It is that the census of 1870 showed that eight contiguous States—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky—have a clear majority of all the people in the United States, these States having a population of 19,290,155, while all the rest of the States and Territories have but 19,279,186. They have also a vast majority of all the capital, wealth, manufactures, agricultural productions, and trade, and commerce of the country, and are immensely superior in the educational and general culture of their people. Yet these eight States have but sixteen members of the National Senate, while the rest have fifty-six, or three-fourths majority.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Funded Loan.

$300,000,000 *United States Five Per Cent Funded Loan.*

Principal redeemable at par after the 1st of May, 1881, in United States gold coin of the present standard, interest payable quarterly in United States gold coin, and both principal and interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, municipal, or local authority: as authorized by acts of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.

The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the redemption and cancellation of the United States 5-20 bonds, as provided in said acts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan of the United States, the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of $300,000,000 United States "fives" of 1881, issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in 5-20 bonds of any issue.

The bonds now offered are all that remain of the $500,000,000 5 per cents authorized by Congress, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination entrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America, which practically insure the placing of the entire amount, and the redemption of $300,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, after which only 4½ and 4 per cent bonds will remain for holders of five-twenties declining this last opportunity to exchange for 5 per cents.

The coupon bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The registered bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of the denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, payable quarterly, will commence from the 1st February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873. The bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury checks, for interest thereon, will be sent from Washington to the Post Office address of the holder in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:
Five per cent on application.
Five per cent on allotment.
Forty per cent on May 1.
Fifty per cent on June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds. Interest at 5 per cent (gold) per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments. Payment in five-twenties will be made by exchanging bond for bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent in such cases will be returned on receipt of the five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The books for applications will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the 4th inst., and will remain open until the evening of the 7th inst., and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The bonds will be furnished at as early date as practicable against corresponding amounts of five-twenty bonds, or payment in full. Should the allotment of bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired, we will furnish the coin (without commission), and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price any bonds of the United States other than five-twenties.

(Signed) JAY COOKE & CO.,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Applications will also be received by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago, from whom the blank forms may be procured.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Farmers and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

A Committee of the Farmers' Club Wait Upon the Governor.

His Excellency Declines to Recall His Appointments.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Farmers' Committee of Fifteen waited upon the Governor, and presented their protest against the nomination for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The protest, which was read by Mr. Gordon, embodied the objections urged at the farmers' meeting last night. It concluded with a hope that his Excellency would withdraw the names, and send in at least one practical farmer. The Governor listened attentively, and replied, stating that hardly had he been elected Lieutenant Governor before he had numerous applications for positions on the Board. He had listened to all that was said by the applicants and by their friends, all the time hoping that some three men would stand out prominently as the choice of the people, so that he might appoint them. Nearly all the applicants were good men in their way, but none distinctively excelled the others. He then assumed the responsibility of choosing the three he had nominated, being convinced that they were men of character, of ability, of integrity, and fully in sympathy with the people. He was not infallible, and might have erred, but did not think he did. He was in sympathy with the people himself, and would retain no man who was not or who would not honestly administer the law. He had no quarrel with the Senate or any one else, and intended to have none. The Senate had its constitutional right to confirm or reject the nominations, and would undoubtedly act according to its wisdom. It was, perhaps, due to himself, to the Committee, and to the party which elected him, that he should justify his action in the premises by replying to some of the strictures made against his nominees. It was charged that Mr. McCrea was connected with warehouses and elevators. He had no connection with railroads and warehouses. He was a grain dealer, but his firm used country warehouses to store grain while waiting for the market or for cars to ship it. They did not store grain for a consideration, and did not do a warehouse business. Mr. McCrea was a man of ability and integrity, who had felt the oppression of the railroads on the grain trade, and was a representative man. Mr. Robinson was a lawyer of fair ability, active and energetic. He had no connection with railroads now, though he was at one time Vice President of a road, and subsequently a Director of the Southeastern Road, which he resigned over a year ago. He was a farmer as well as a lawyer. He had 400 acres of land, part of which he farmed and part of which he rented. Stillwell was at one time Director of a local road that was never built, but was sold to others, who were now building it. He had no connection with it. He rented three or four farms, and farmed 1,000 acres last year. He raised 18,000 bushels of corn and fattened 500 hogs. In view of Robinson's and Stillwell's farming interests, he came to the conclusion that the farmers were well represented. He understood that all three gentlemen were in sympathy with the laws and the people. If they failed to be in sympathy with the people they should get out of the way for men that were. McCrea was a Republican candidate for the Constitutional Convention, but was beaten. Stillwell was a member of the Legislature two years ago, when he voted straight on railroad questions. Robinson was an Elector in the late campaign, and once beaten for Congress. That was all the connection these gentlemen had with politics. He did not feel justified in withdrawing the names from the Senate until somebody showed him they were not fit men. Until he was assured there was some grave objection to these men he could not well recall their names or go back upon his action. If convinced that he was wrong, he would retrace his steps. He was in full sympathy with the people, and so far as his administration was concerned he would do all he could to give the people control of corporations. He waged no war upon the other applicants.

Mr. Moore, of Marshall, inquired if Stillwell was not a banker and shipper of grain.

The Governor replied he was a banker and a shipper; that last year he had shipped 800,000 bushels, and knew what railroad oppression was. McCrea was former President of the Board of Trade, and a member in high standing.

Mr. Gordon understood that Mr. Stillwell, as farmer, never attended the Farmers' Club, and gave his occupation, when asked, as a banker.

Mr. Moore knew that men shipping grain received special favors as drawback, and they naturally regarded persons who received such favors with suspicion.

Mr. Hart said the agriculturists of the State were unanimous in believing that none of these were representatives of the industrial classes. They wanted one farmer anyway. The Governor still thought Stillwell and Robinson, especially Stillwell, good enough farmers.

Mr. Mofit made another agricultural appeal.

Mr. Rice regarded shippers with suspicion.

Mr. McAdams inquired if any agriculturalist had been recommended. The Governor replied that one had been quite largely recommended, another had been recommended, and another had been indorsed by the Bloomington Convention. Without saying anything against him, he could satisfy the Committee in five minutes that one of these gentlemen should not be appointed. The farmers left dissatisfied as ever.

HOUSE BILLS.

In the House bills were introduced to limit the liabilities of counties, cities, and towns that voted aid to railroads to the 1st of July next, except in special cases; to abolish distress for rent; allowing cities, towns, and villages to organize under as many sections of the general incorporation act as they please.

Mr. Williamson introduced a bill authorizing the payment of redemption money and the issuing of tax deeds to the holders of tax certificates, when such certificates are lost or destroyed.

THE OLD TILSON CLAIM

is here in the form of a bill, appropriating—dollars for infantry and cavalry equipments furnished the State. This claim was rejected by the last Assembly.

CHICAGO BILLS.

The Municipal Committee decided to report favorably on Mayor Medill's bill for legalizing assessments and collecting back taxes for 1872.

Probably some amendment to the Police law will be attempted. Mr. Halpin proposes that the Board consist of the Mayor and Comptroller *ex-officio*, and a Superintendent, to be elected by the Council. This would mitigate the opposition to the one man power, so called; would wipe out the present Board and save $10,500 a year in salaries. The suggestion is being discussed.

Mr. Dalton, of Cook, introduced a bill reviving the old district system of electing the County Commissioners, and fixing the pay of the same as other County Commissioners.

REMOVAL.

Governor Beveridge called upon Elihu J. Palmer, one of the Trustees of the Southern Insane Asylum and Normal University, for his resignation, and, failing to receive it in time, has removed him. Mr. Palmer is a brother of the late Governor, and considering that the latter kept the present Governor's brother in office four years, in spite of opposition, the act is considered somewhat ungracious. Mr. Palmer was an Administration man. The same punishment is to be awarded a Liberal, Mr. Coy, Trustee of the University at Normal. "Thus one by one the roses fall."

THE LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS AGAIN.

The ripple of excitement caused by the fight over the confirmations of the Railroad Board is regarded as a pleasant relief in the monotony of the session, which promised to be dull and tedious. It is sad to witness the irreverence with which His Excellency is spoken of by members of the party. He is inconsiderately consigned to a warm locality, and one strapping countryman insisted that the Governor "had no sand in his gizzard," whatever the absence of pulverized gravel had to do with the appointments. It is not here alone, however, that the opposition exists. Telegraphic orders were received from Mr. Scammon's Court to "keep up the fight," and in reply a request was sent for the balance of the editorial staff of that paper to come down and participate in the hostilities. They are expected. This is hard on the Governor. He is in hot water, with the temperature rising to the scalding point. The nominees are in the Senatorial hopper, and determined to go through if they are ground to dust in the passage. Mr. Stilwell is very uneasy. The opposition of the farmers has concentrated mostly upon him. He is regarded as Morgan's rival. The Governor is said to assign as his reason for not appointing Morgan that Morgan had an advertisement in a railroad paper calling for business an engineer to lay out railroads, and do similar work coming within the scope of a civil engineer. Morgan's friends claim that the advertisement has been standing fifteen years, and is nothing new. Stilwell is believed to be Oglesby's appointment as a reward for his faithfulness in standing by him in the Logan fight, but that does not satisfy the farmers. Robinson's appointment has aroused the ire of Dan Munn and his crowd down South, who loved Dave Linegar, and desired his appointment. He was a Logan man. McCrea has to fight the Chicago *Journal*, and has shied his castor into the ring, and is here to see who will pick it up. He claims the *Journal* opposition is a personal matter, and it will be interesting to see who wins, and whether the *Journal* has influence with the members. The entire row is perhaps indecorous, but it keeps up an excitement that is healthy, and it will show whether the farmers and other members are prepared to rise above party and act only for the welfare of their constituents. Party has not had much to do with the fight, so far, and if the nominations can be settled upon their merits, so much the better for all parties and for the people. The Senate stands about the same as yesterday, with none backing down, and it is expected that instructions will be received from the country that will make it more stiffnecked than ever.

TAXING RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Senator Reynolds introduced a resolution calling upon the Auditor to see that taxes are collected on certain property of the Illinois Central Railroad. It refers particularly to Elevators A and B and the Buckingham Elevator in Chicago, beside eleven acres of land occupied by the round-house, where, it is claimed, other than railroad articles are manufactured; and hotels in various towns in the State on the ground of the road, but not occupied by the Company. It is claimed that the payment of State and county taxes on this property has been evaded.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was passed by the House directing the Revenue Committee to find how much money was in the Treasury, and how much was asked for by all appropriation bills.

A resolution ordering the reduction of canal tolls was referred to the Canal Committee.

STATE HOUSE BOND.

A copy of the State House bond, binding the citizens of Springfield to purchase land for the new State House, was laid before the House and a Committee was appointed to inquire into its validity, no appropriation to be made until its validity is settled.

PAPER.

The Secretary of State was directed to report if the public printing was delayed for want of paper, and if the paper contractor was supplying paper of quality required by his contract.

OTHERS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Collins presented a series of resolutions declaring railroads public highways and that companies might be organized to run trains on the tracks. The substance of a bill which the resolution called for would be similar to the Whiting bill introduced in the Senate. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. McAdams desired to instruct Congress not to vote to extend sewing machine patents. The Miscellaneous Committee was put in charge of the matter.

JURORS' FEES.

The bill for abolishing fees for jurors in Coroners' cases were ordered to a third reading in the House.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Senator Murphy offered a resolution requiring the Railroad Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Railroad and Warehouse Board, which was postponed until the 18th, and Senator Youngblood's motion to inquire into the expenses of the Commission, was adopted.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Compulsory Education bill was reported in the House, and ordered printed.

A CONSCIENTIOUS SENATOR.

Senator Hampton, whose name is signed to a stationery order, including several reams of paper and other articles, desires it to be known that he intends it shall go round fifteen Committees, for which Mr. Hampton deserves due credit, hereby given. If all Chairmen were so conscientious as he, there would be no stationery wasted.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Among the applicants for places on the Canal Commission, besides the members of the old Board, are H. G. Anderson, Peoria; R. P. Derrickson, Chicago; Cæsar Augustus Roberts, Pekin; Andrew Pulsifer, Peoria; John Cook, Springfield; A. H. Gaston, W. T. Hopkins, and A. W. Cruger. Some of these are Liberals, who are under the impression that the Governor will appoint men regardless of politics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of a bill providing for a record of indictments, and making the record as good as the original in case the latter be lost.

The Committee on State Institutions got leave of absence for next week to visit the institutions.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—Senator DONAHUE called up his motion to reconsider the action taken in regard to the official acts of the ex-Secretary of State.

On motion, the motion to reconsider was tabled.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

Senator REYNOLDS offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads:

WHEREAS, It appears that a large amount of property owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and by that Company leased to, or allowed to be used by, persons for other than railroad purposes; and that said Railroad Company is largely engaged in the business of manufacturing in and upon its property [illegible] railroad; way connecting with the operating [illegible] and,

WHEREAS, Persons charged under the law with the duty of assessing such property and collecting the taxes thereon, have neglected to do their duty in that respect; therefore

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to notify, through the proper county officers, all persons charged with the duty of listing and assessing property on and along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, of their right and duty to list and assess all property owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company [illegible] allowed to be used by persons for any business other than that connected with or necessary for the operation of its railroad.

Senator CUMMINGS introduced a substitute for Mr. Canfield's resolution in regard to minority representation. It was ordered printed, and made the special order for Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

Senator MURPHY offered a resolution asking the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the practicability of abolishing the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and to empower the Attorney General and Auditor of State to carry out the provisions of the act of 1871. The rules were suspended and the resolution considered. After considerable debate, consideration of the resolution was postponed until the 18th inst.

Senator YOUNGBLOOD offered a resolution asking of the Auditor the actual cost of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners since their assumption of the office. The motion to suspend the rules was carried by a vote of 31 to 9, and the resolution adopted by 34 to 5. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Green, Patterson, Sanford, Strong, and Williamson.

PETITIONS.

Senator GUNDLACH presented a petition of citizens of Clinton County asking the repeal of the Liquor law. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Other petitions of the same tenor were presented and referred.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported back Bill 76, to amend Section 86, in reference to practice in courts of record, with amendments, asking that it be printed. So ordered.

The Education Committee reported back bill No. 10, in relation to County Superintendents of Schools, and prescribing qualifications. Ordered printed. Also, bill 160, to abolish the office of County Superintendent, asking that it be printed.

The Committee on Agriculture and Drainage reported back bill 125, in relation to obstruction of creeks and other water-courses, and providing penalties for the same.

The Committee reported an amendment changing the penalty from $100 to $50. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered printed.

The Committee on Mines and Mining reported back bill No. 92, to amend the act providing for the safety of coal-miners, with recommendation that it lie on the table until the 4th of July next. Concurred in. Also, bill No. 4, of same tenor, with the recommendation that it pass. Ordered printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By consent, Senator CASEY introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law compelling Circuit Clerks to keep a daily record of proceedings in their courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator DONAHUE introduced a resolution in relation to swamp lands donated to this State by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Revenue.

Senator KEHOE introduced a resolution directing the Enrolling and Engrossing Committee to investigate the recent quarrel between the Engrossing Clerks. Adopted.

Senator SHEPARD offered a resolution authorizing the employment of one clerk for the Revenue, Finance and Appropriations Committees. Adopted.

Senator YOUNGBLOOD offered a resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the Superintendent of Instruction for the use of the Assembly. Laid over.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced, and ordered to a first reading:

By Mr. ARCHER—In relation to contracts.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON—Authorizing the payment of redemption money, and issuing of tax deeds, to holders of tax certificates.

By Mr. BALDWIN—A bill for an act to extend to all the benefits of the Free School system.

By Mr. BURNS—Making appropriations for expenses incurred in suppressing the Rebellion.

By Mr. HENRY—To require railroad companies to pay damages speedily.

Sundry bills were read a second time, referred, and ordered printed.

HOUSE.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Connolly to fill a vacancy in the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Grey on the Judicial Department, and Mr. Truitt on Railroads, to fill vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Bushnell.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

The Secretary of State reported that the bond referred to in Section 2 of State House act of 1871 was on file in his office. The report and copy of the bond were ordered printed, and referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was offered directing the Committee on Rules to report a rule prohibiting the introduction of all resolutions of instructions to members of Congress.

Mr. ROGERS moved to table—carried, yeas, 71; nays, 60.

A resolution directing the Committee on Finance to make report as to the condition of State finances, and probable amount of money needed to carry out the various appropriations. Adopted.

A resolution directing Canal Commissioners to reduce the rates of toll on canals and rivers to the lowest practicable limit. Referred.

A resolution directing the Committee on Revenue to report a bill making the time for the collection of city and town taxes between Dec. 1 and April 1. Adopted.

A resolution prohibiting smoking in the hall at any time was adopted.

A resolution to the effect that grave doubts existed as to the validity of the bond relating to the New State House, and providing for a Committee of five to investigate the conditions of the bond was adopted.

A resolution directing an investigation into the character and quality of paper furnished to public printer was adopted.

A resolution declaring railroads to be public highways, and to provide for the formation of companies to take charge and operate all railroads in the State, was offered.

A motion to print and to make it the special order for Feb. 20 instant.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) moved to refer to the Committee on Railroads. Referred—yeas, 77; nays, 49.

A resolution to the effect that no persons should be disqualified from sitting upon juries, by reason of having formed an opinion of the merits of the case, if he can swear that such opinion will not bias his opinion. Referred.

A resolution directing our Representatives in Congress to vote against all extensions of patents. Motion to table lost. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

A resolution providing for a Joint Committee on Revision was referred.

A resolution of thanks tendered the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, for a special train furnished the Committee to attend the funeral of Hon. N. Bushnell, was adopted.

A resolution directing the Committee on Education to report as to the expediency of abolishing the office of County Superintendents of Schools was referred to that Committee.

JURY FEES.

The special order having arrived, the bill to abolish Coroner's jury fees in Cook County, was taken up and tabled.

Mr. Quinn's bill to abolish the fees for Coroner's juries in all counties was taken up. Ordered to a third reading.

Several petitions were referred to the Select Committee on Temperance.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Judiciary: Bill to provide for the recording of indictments with substitute. Ordered to second reading. Also, various bills, all relating to the exemption of property, with a substitute for the whole lot. Ordered to second reading, and the bills reported back were tabled.

Education: Bill to provide for the elementary instruction of children. It embodies the principle of compulsory education. Ordered to a second reading.

Leave of absence was granted the Committee on State Institutions for next week.

Revenue: Bill to amend the revenue (1872). That it do not pass. Tabled.

Insurance: Bill to prevent fraudulent applications for life insurance. Tabled.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Several petitions on the subject of the Temperance law was referred to the Special Committee on Temperance. Also a bill relating to seals of Justices. Tabled. Also to repeal the act to authorize the City of Macomb to elect Supervisors, with a substitute. Also a bill relating to Notarial seals. Ordered to a second reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy)—To amend the Free School law.

By Mr. BULLARD—To authorize the Commissioners of Highways to repair bridges in cities and towns.

By Mr. DEWEY—Concerning dogs.

By Mr. DOL[illegible]—Of Cook County.

By Mr. EASLEY—To amend Section 12 of the act for removal of county-seats.

By Mr. FREEMAN—In regard to fencing railroads.

By Mr. HITE (St. Clair)—To amend Section 18 of incorporation act for cities, towns and villages.

By Mr. Moore (Adams)—An act relating to jurors.

By Mr. MULVANE—To limit the time for which cities and towns shall be liable for aid rendered to railroads.

By Mr. OLESON—To abolish distress for rent.

By Mr. SAWYER—To amend the Revenue law.

By Mr. SHERMAN—For the protection of game and fish.

By Mr. SMITH—To regulate the publication of legal notices.

By Mr. STARR—To amend the Venue act; also provide for the payment of costs of criminal prosecutions.

MINING INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

The Governor laid before the House reports of Inspectors of Mines of LaSalle, Randolph, Rock Island, and other counties. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

Eight years ago, on the 20th of April, 1865, Crosby's Opera House was dedicated to music by an Italian opera troupe, and, on the next evening Clara Louise Kellogg made her *debut* in opera in this city, appearing in the title *role* of "Linda," on which evening Morensi played *Pierotto*; Lotti, *Carlo*; Bellini, *Antonio*; Dubreul, the *Marquis*; and Susini the *Prefect*. The house was crowded to overflowing upon that occasion, the opera was a brilliant success, and the new prima donna charmed every one with her freshness and grace, her sweet voice and her winning manner. With the same opera last evening, and the same prima donna, only more of an artist than then, a greater singer and a greater actress, the audience was only a moderate one, the regular opera-goers not even turning out for old acquaintance sake. To some who were present last evening and were also present on that gala Linda night eight years ago, the occasion was full of reminiscence and suggestion. It could not but recall those old days when opera was comparatively a rarity and was enjoyed with a keen zest, and it could not but bring up memories, some of which were pleasant and some the reverse. The audience was a small but cosy one and extremely appreciative, many of the old musicians being present and none of the talkers, so that none of the points, either vocal or dramatic were lost. Such an audience, however, in the matter of numbers must have been more or less discouraging to Miss Kellogg, and yet she went through her part, which has always been a favorite one of hers, with the utmost good faith and gave to it her best efforts, just as faithfully as if she had been singing to an overflowing audience. Such good grit and persistent determination as this will yet place Miss Kellogg in the foremost rank of the light singers in Italian opera. The story of "Linda" is too familiar to need recapitulation. It has been often sung on the lyric stage, and it is familiar on the dramatic, as "The Pearl of Savoy." It is one of the most attractive which has ever been set to music, and every phase of it was happily illustrated. Kellogg's freshness and grace, her ease of manner, and her bright, sparkling voice admirably adapt her for such *roles* as *Linda*. The score is replete with brilliant melodies and with broadly concerted effects, in all of which she produced an artistic effect and a richness of vocalism, more especially in the well-known "*Luce di quest' anima*," which surprised all who remembered her previous singing. Under existing circumstances, it is perhaps hopeless to expect large audiences on the Kellogg nights, but those who were present will congratulate themselves upon having had a rare musical treat. Not the least enjoyable feature was the singing and acting of the veteran Ronconi. The old man, whose fame rang through Europe, and for whom Donizetti was writing parts, when most of his auditors of last evening were children, still retains his magnificent dramatic art, and more than once elicited the enthusiastic applause of the whole house by his splendid acting, especially through the second act. His voice seems even more powerful than it was when he sang here some years ago in "Fra Diavolo" and "Crispino," and, although he can no longer be considered a great singer, still there was a tenderness and pathos in his voice and expression which at once won for him a warm place in the hearts of all present. The remaining parts, *Pierotto* (Sanz), *Carlo* (Vizzani), the *Prefect* (Coulon), and the *Marquis* (Dubreul) were all well taken, and both chorus and orchestra added their best efforts to make the general performance effective. This evening the "Marriage of Figaro" will be given with Lucca, Kellogg, and Levielli (her first appearance), in the cast.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CONCERT.

A Presbytery of the old school would scarcely have reorganized an orthodox church of the conventional style in the handsome auditorium and gayly-dressed audience assembled in the new edifice of the First Presbyterian congregation, which was formally dedicated by a concert on last evening. The interior of the church is decorated in bright colors, and set off with a balcony running around at the sides. While the floor is provided with the usual arrangement of pews, the gallery is divided into boxes, each containing four seats, and similar in style to those in the first balcony in the old Opera House. The seats are the regular opera-chairs, with just stiffness enough in the back to furnish a saving clause for the traditions of Presbyterianism. The balcony does not reach far enough over the main auditorium to impede the vision or destroy the acoustic properties of the hall. The church is spacious; there has been no scant economy of room; the general view is pleasing to the eye, and the First Presbyterians will probably be none the worse off for some of the comeliness and comfort that is too frequently abandoned to the theatres and opera-houses.

The audience was large, filling the church in all its parts. It presented anything but a sombre appearance. The ladies came in their opera-sacks and hats; the gentlemen brought white kids and opera-glasses. The first attempts at applause were diffident and spasmodic at first, but the people encouraged each other until there was the customary *encore* before the end of the first part. The concert was under the direction of Mr. G. Knopfel, who presided at the organ. This instrument, one of the largest and finest in the city, was the feature of the evening. Of the Hook & Hastings manufacture, it has their characteristic of mellowness, and is rather susceptible of the more beautiful delicate effects than of great volume of tone. On this account the organ does not give the impression of having outgrown the church, as is the case with many of these instruments. That it includes an infinite variety of combinations may be the better understood from the following specifications:

I. MANUALE.

16 foot Open Diapason.	4 foot Octave.
8 foot Open Diapason.	3 foot Twelfth.
8 foot Viola Da Gamba.	2 foot Fifteenth.
8 foot Viola D'Amour.	3 rks. Mixture.
8 foot Doppel Flute.	3 rks. Acuta.
6 foot Quint.	8 foot Trumpet.
4 foot Flute Harmonique.	

II. MANUALE.

16 foot Bourdon.	4 foot Violina.
8 foot Open Diapason.	2 foot Flautino.
8 foot Viola.	3 rks. Dolce Cornet.
8 foot Stopped Diapason.	8 foot Cornopean.
8 foot Quintadena.	8 foot Oboe, with Bassoon.
4 foot Flauto Traverso.	8 foot Vox Humana.

III. MANUALE.

16 foot Lieblich Gedact.	4 foot Flute D'Amour.
8 foot Geigen Principal.	4 foot Fugara.
8 foot Dulciana.	2 foot Piccolo.
8 foot Stopped Diapason.	8 foot Clarinet.
8 foot Melodia.	

PEDALE.

16 foot Open Diapason.	8 foot Violoncello.
16 foot Bourdon.	16 foot Trombone.
12 foot Violone.	

MECHANICAL REGISTERS.

I Manuale to Pneumatic, Coupler.	II to III Manuale, Coupler. (Swell to Solo.)
II Manuale to Pneumatic, Coupler. (Swell to Great.)	I Manuale to Pedale, Coupler. (Great to Pedale.)
III Manuale to Pneumatic, (Solo to Great.)	II Manuale to Pedale, Coupler. (Swell to Pedale.)
The above Couplers, operated by Pneumatic power, and controlled by small Thumb Knobs placed above the *I Manuals*.	III Manuale to Pedale, Coupler. (Solo to Pedale.) Tremulo. Bellows Signal.

PEDAL MOVEMENTS.

1. Forte, Combination Pedal I Manuale.	6. Piano, Combination Pedal, Pedale
2. Piano, Combination Pedal I Manuale.	7. Reversible, Pedal to operate Pedal Coupler for I Manuale.
3. Forte Combination Pedal II Manuale.	8. Adjustable, Swell Pedal.
4. Piano, Combination Pedal II Manuale.	
5. Forte, Combination Pedal, Pedale.	

"Pneumatic Action" applied to all its Couplers [illegible] several selections, operatic and otherwise, and then followed with an offertory by Battiste. The latter displayed the qualities of the instrument to much better advantage than the former, as church music, or music written for the organ, is always more effective and certainly more appropriate than operatic compositions. Mr. Louis Falk is entitled to the credit of producing some of its most beautiful effects in his playing of "Variations on a Scotch Air," written for the organ by Mr. Dudley Buck.

The choirs of the First, Second, and Fourth Presbyterian Churches assisted at the concert. The choir of the First Church, consisting of Mrs. Aldrich, Miss French, Messrs. Otis and Goldsmith, sang Dudley Buck's *Benedic Anima*, rendering the music well, but evidently nervous and rather overburdened with too loud an accompaniment. The concerted success of the evening was the singing of the Second Presbyterian choir, which consists of Mrs. Farwell, Miss Holden, Messrs. Howard and Hubbard. On last evening, Mrs. Johnson, the favorite *alto* of Grace Church, took Miss Holden's part. The first song, a *Volkslied*, by Krebs, without accompaniment, and, in response to an *encore*, gave another quartette of the same style. The three choirs sang a *Gloria* of Knopfel's. Solos were sang by Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Aldrich, and the three sopranos gave a concerted aria of Mendelssohn's. The instrumental parts of the programme were filled out with an arrangement of Ciordi's elegy, "A Tear at the Grave of Rossini," played on the organ, violin, 'cello, flute, and two pianos. A *duo* for pianos of an arrangement of operatic airs was well played by Miss Eva Manierre and Mr. Ledochowski, with organ accompaniment,—the only fault being the necessarily unfavorable comparison for the pianos, with the organ. The concert was as pleasant as any home entertainment of the season, and more varied in its features. The audience seemed well pleased, and the First Presbyterian has certainly a fair start in the concert business.

Michigan Agricultural Societies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Feb. 6.—The State Agricultural Societies consolidated this afternoon and elected: President, G. W. Griggs; Secretary, C. F. Kimball; Treasurer, A. J. Dean; Executive Board, J. M. Sterling, Monroe; G. W. Phillips, Macomb; E. W. Rising, A. D. Wolverton, Genessee; C. W. Green, and Ed. Philphs, Oakland; A. O. Hyde, Calhoun; F. M. Manning, Van Buren; J. Allison, Saginaw; H. O. Hanford, and John J. Bagley, Wayne; Charles Kipp, Clinton; N. L. Avery, Kent; S. A. Brown, Oceana; C. L. Whitney, Muskegon; T. North, Tuscola; A. Angel, Allegan; E. Van Valkenburgh, Hillsdale; Wm. M. Terry, Ottawa. The place of next meeting, not settled, lies between Saginaw and Grand Rapids.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Allen Heman Lincoln, aged 17, student in the Freshman's class at Brown University, was killed at Newton Centre, last evening, by his sled striking a tree. Albert Lincoln, of Nashville, Tenn., cousin of young Lincoln, was badly injured at the same time.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Gold, Bond, Stock, Money, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Money loaned at 1-64 to 1-32 until near the close, when it declined to 4@5. Prime mercantile paper is dull at 8 to 10 for short date.

STOCKS.

The stock market was firmer, with large transactions in the leading features, though the aggregate was not as large as yesterday. The capital stock of Western Union is $41,073,410, of which $29,000,000 are issued, leaving $12,073,410, or a little more than 120,000 shares, retained by the Company. If the price can be forced to or above par by a "corner" or otherwise, and these 120,000 shares then unloaded on the market, the Company will realize a handsome profit, as also will the managers of the scheme. The *Evening Post* says there is some talk of a corner in Western Union, but it appears there are $4,000,000 convertible bonds, issued in 1865, on which the privilege of conversion runs up to 1874. How many of these bonds are outstanding we do not know, having the impression that a part of them have been retired by the Company. They bear 7 per cent interest, and sell for about 96c.

It is rumored that Horace F. Clark will be the next President of Erie, and that meantime Erie will lease the Lake Shore for ninety-nine years, guaranteeing the usual dividend.

BONDS.

Government bonds were generally lower, in sympathy with a decline in London. The steadiness of gold early in the day imparted firmness, and at noon some purchases were made at an advance of ⅛@¼ above the earliest quotations. But the advance was not maintained at the close. English consols are reported firm in London, with United States bonds unchanged, except for the various 5 per cent issues, which became lower. The Syndicate still keep their own counsel as regards amounts subscribed here and in Europe, and only say that they are sanguine of success. The opposition to the Syndicate is active in the foreign markets, and more particularly among German bankers. As fully two-thirds of the bonds to be called in are to come out of Germany, this opposition is natural.

It was reported this afternoon that Secretary Boutwell would, to-morrow, call in $10,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862.

GOLD

declined to 113½ on reports that the subscriptions to the new 5s already aggregate over $500,000,000. As the Syndicate still refuse particulars, the report is not credited.

PRODUCE.

Flour was dull; family grades steady; receipts light; holders firm. Wheat was unsettled. Private advices from Liverpool are said to be unfavorable. There was no export demand, but holders were firm.

Pork was dull, with only a jobbing business reported; 50 brls new mess sold at $14.37½. Cut meats were rather dull, with dry salted shoulders irregular at 5@5¼c.

Bacon was steady; 7½c bid and 7¾c asked for short clear. Long clear is quoted at 7c. Lard dull at 8½c for prime Western on the spot and for February, with 8 3-16c bid; 500 tierces sold at 8½c for April and May.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Syndicate advices from Europe to-day are favorable to the success of the new funded loan, but no amounts will probably be given until to-morrow evening.

Late in the day it became known that Secretary Boutwell has called in one hundred millions of five-twenties of 1862.

Money was close most of the day at 1-64@1-32 for call loans, but late in the afternoon the offerings were increased, and closing loans were made at 4@5 per annum.

Sterling weak at 109 5-16@109⅜.

Gold ruled firm during the morning, but declined in the afternoon. The range was 113⅞@113½, closing at 113⅝@113¾. Loans, 1½@4 for carrying, and 2@flat for borrowing. Clearings, $55,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $311,000.

Governments steady at about last night's prices.

State bonds unchanged.

The stock market was firmer, with an active business in Western Union, Erie, C., C. & I. C., and more doing in Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Hannibal & St. Joseph. Western Union ranged at 93⅞, 94⅞, 91, 93⅝, 91⅞, 92¼, 92⅞, 92. It is authoritatively stated that the Executive Committee have sold $1,500,000 worth of the $11,000,000 stock held by the Company to complete the negotiation for a controlling interest in the Cuba cable, which is thereby prevented from falling into the hands of English parties. Erie ranged at 66¼, 67⅞, 65¼, 66⅞. Pacific Mail rose from 72 to 75, and C., C. & I. C. from 40⅝ to 42¼. Parties buying the latter stock are bidding 1 per cent for the privilege of calling it at 60 all this year. St. Joseph rose from 48 to 50¼; New York Central from 105⅛ to 106½; Lake Shore from 95 to 95¾; Ohio & Mississippi from 48⅛ to 43⅞, and others in proportion. The whole market closed strong, with Pacific Mail, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Indiana Central the favorites.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	114¾	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	114¾	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65	115⅛	Currency 6s	115⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	New 5s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	82	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd (ex div.)	76
W. U. Tel.	92	Wabash	73⅛
Quicksilver	44⅛	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	95
Wells Fargo	83	Terre Haute	10
American Express	66	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	77⅛	Chicago & Alton	115⅛
Pacific Mail	74⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	118
New York Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	48⅛
Erie	66⅞	C., C. & C.	91⅛
Erie pfd	79⅛	C., B. & Q.	119
Harlem	119	Lake Shore	95⅞
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	40⅞
Michigan Central	114⅛	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	90⅝	Union Pacific stocks	35⅞
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific bonds	88⅛
Northwestern pfd	92	Central Pacific	103⅛
Rock Island	113⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	102⅛
N. J. Central	105	B. H. & Erie	9⅛
St. Paul	53		

Foreign. [illegible] spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d; club, 12s 8d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 38s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Consols, money, 92⅛@92⅜; account, 92⅝@92¾; five-twenties of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 91⅞; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie, 52⅞. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £379,000.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Rentes, 55f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Cotton closed drooping; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. Sales, 8,000 bales; American, 4,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

Red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d.

Beef, 87s 6d. Lard, 38s. Cheese, 70s; Cumberland middles, 34s 6d; short ribs, 36s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Weather soft and threatening rain. Western dressed hogs and beef are coming in freely. The mutton market is completely glutted. There is a slow trade in all dressed meats.

BEEVES—To-day, 29 cars at Communipaw, 25 at Weehawken, completing 7,200 this week, against 6,200 last week. Common to medium cattle ½c lower than on Monday. Very few good cattle here. They go quick at 13@14c. Most of the droves sell at 10½@11½c for natives and 9@9½c for Texans; 2 cars of the latter, 950 lbs, sold at 8c, 55 lbs cwt; 2 cars, 5¾ cwt, 9⅛c; 2 cars, 6 cwt, Illinois, 11c; 3 cars fine Ohio grades, 8 cwt, 12½@13¾c.

SHEEP—To-day, 2,300 and 15,900 this week, against 19,200 last week. Market extremely depressed; stock offering very low, but not much selling. Thin, 5⅛c; medium, 6c; good to prime, 6½@7½c, and the few extra lots, 8c. Car choice 130 lbs Canada, 8⅛c; 2 cars 95 lbs Ohio, 7⅛c; car 78 lbs, 5⅞c; car 86 lbs, 6⅞c.

HOGS—To-day, 52 cars and 23,500 this week, against 29,100 last week. Market depressed; 5 cars live Ohio, 5⅝c; city dressed, 5⅞@6c for heavy; 6⅛c for 200 lbs; 6⅜c for 180 lbs, and 7c for pigs. Western dressed, 5⅝@6c; a few pigs at 6⅛c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 816. Total for the week, 8,041. The stock is poor, the most of which will be shipped East in first hands. Market generally active. Sales: 145 Ohio steers, 1,039 to 1,214 lbs, $4.00@5.37½; 285 Indiana steers, 1,089 to 1,349 lbs, $4.62½@6.12½; 127 Illinois steers, 1,259 to 1,349 lbs, $5.50@6.25; 16 Illinois cows and steers, 1,259 lbs, $5.50; 1,047 Missouri steers, 1,322 lbs, $6.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 6,200. Total for the week, 15,200. Market dull at ½c off the closing price of last week. Pitts declined 50c, which is one cause of a fall in the market. Sales: 2,533 Michigan sheep, 90 to 128 lbs, $5.75@7.00; 52 Indiana sheep, 92 lbs, $5.25; 67 Canada sheep, 115 lbs, $6.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,200. Total supply for the week, 15,600. Market dull and slow. Heavy buyers are well supplied and have withdrawn from the market for a decline. Small sales of Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 to 250 lbs, at $4.75@4.90.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6¼@6¾c; stockers, 3@4c; common, 4⅛@5c.

SHEEP—Market bad; arrivals very heavy; best, 6@6⅛c; medium, 5@5¼c; common, 4@4⅛c.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.00@5.30; Yorkers, $4.50@4.80.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Business continues to improve with the jobbers, who were moderately active to-day. There was a liberal demand for cotton goods of all descriptions and the market rules very strong at unchanged prices. Prints and ginghams are active in first hands, and in good jobbing request. Denims are in demand. Worsted dress goods are more active in first hands. Woolens rule rather quiet. Some styles of fancy cassimeres are well sold up by the agents. Foreign goods showed some improvement. The first regular auction sale of the season was held to-day, and was very largely attended by city and country buyers.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—Crude petroleum active and higher at $2.17½ per brl. Refined dull and lower under decreased export demand; car lots, 16⅛@16⅝c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—COTTON—In buyers' favor; middling upland, 21⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western, $6.50@7.25; common to good extra, $7.25@7.80; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; extra Ohio, $7.45@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour, $4.75@6.40. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 1,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.64@1.65; do Northwestern, $1.70@1.73; red Western, $1.95; amber, $2.00; white, $2.10@2.25. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 13,000 bu; old Western mixed afloat, 66@68⅛c; do in store, 63⅛c; new mixed Western, 65⅛c; yellow, 65⅛c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 34,000 bu; new mixed Western, 53@54⅛c; old do in store, 53⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar quiet; centrifugal, 9⅝c. Molasses steady at 73@76c. Rice active at 8@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 20@20⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 68⅛@69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $14.37½; prime mess, $13.75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, and middles weak; long clear, 6⅞c; short clear, 7⅛@7⅛c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8⅛c; kettle, 8⅛@8⅝c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Steady at 13⅛@16⅛c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; only sample lots offering. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 31⅛c on east track; 34c in elevator. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley—No sales. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 70c on east track.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.00 spot. Bulk meats quiet; only order trade. Bacon inactive; sides lower; jobbing and order lots shoulders at 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅛c. Sugar-cured hams—Sales at 9⅛c for lot of up-country. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Better; $3.90@4.40.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; extra family, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with a good order demand. Mess pork, $13.00. Bulk shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜@6⅝c; hams, 9⅛@10c; all loose. Bacon shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8c, packed; plain hams, 12@12⅛c; sugar-cured hams, 12⅛@13c. Lard, 8@8⅛c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89@90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats dull and lower, at 5⅛c, 8⅛@8⅛c; lard—tierce, 8@8⅛c; keg, 9⅛@9⅛c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active and stiffer, without quotable change; good ordinary, 18⅛c; low middling, 19⅛c; middlings, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅞@20c. Sales, 8,500 bales; receipts, 3,283; exports, coast, 1,920; Liverpool, 1,687; Havre, 1,699; stock, 210,443.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.31⅛; No. 2, $1.24⅛. Corn steady; No. 2, 36⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2, 26⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley dull; No. 2, 77c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 held at $1.75; No. 2, $1.70. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats firm; No. 1, 39c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; car lots, 17⅛c; trade lots, 18@18⅛c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat lower; amber Michigan, $1.76⅛; No. 1 red, $1.80; No. 2, $1.75⅛. Corn steady; high mixed, 38⅛c; old do, 39c; seller May, 43⅛c; low mixed, 38⅛c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 35c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.40.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.10@5.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 700 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat active, but lower; extra white, $2.00@2.01; No. 1, $1.92; amber, $1.79@1.71. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 41⅛c. Oats, 36⅛@36⅛c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unsettled; superfine $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.00@7.00. Wheat dull; red, $1.90@1.93. Rye steady; State, 87c. Corn active; yellow, 59@60c; mixed, 61⅛c; white, 66c. Oats quiet and steady; white, 49@50c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14⅛c; refined, 20c.

WHISKEY—93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn: mixed Western; quiet and firm at 62c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 46c; white, 47c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $14.25. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 6⅛c; rib sides, 7⅛@8c; clear rib, 8⅛c. Hams, 12⅛@15c. Lard held at 8⅛c, with 8c bid.

WHISKEY—93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6.—Grain unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—COTTON—Dull; low middling, 18⅛@19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm. Corn active at 63c. Oats lower at 50c.

HAY—Nominally $32.00@35.00.

BRAN—Dull at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier at $7.55@8.35. Wheat steady at $1.70@1.77. Corn steady at 41c. Other grains steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull business and sellers apart. Pork unchanged. Lard dull; steam, 7⅛@7⅛c; kettle, 7⅛@8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅝c; clear, 6⅛@6⅝c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green meats, little doing in shoulders or sides.

HOGS—Firm at $4.45@4.90. Receipts, 3,000.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Market generally quiet; prices unchanged for flour and grain. Wheat—Sales of 4,500 bu No. 1 Duluth at $1.64. Corn—Sales of 9,500 bu No. 2 at 53c; 10 cars Western at 52c on track.

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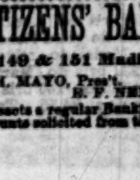

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SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HAHN, 619 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 85 State-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 237 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 280 to 286 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 285 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 334 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., sec. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 300 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 183 and 185 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 23 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 273 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 S. Jefferson, and 255 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 72 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
S. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 30 and 32 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 155 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 175 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HEBBING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 156 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 205 to 209 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 & 272 South Water-st.

Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 265 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Shortest Line to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS!!

Freight for all points in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, reached by this Company's lines and connections, should be delivered at its new and commodious depot on Union-st., between Wayman and Carroll-sts. (West Side).

O. E. BRITT, General Freight Agent.
THOS. C. HATCH, Local Freight Agent.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE.

All members of the above Association are respectfully requested to attend promptly a general meeting of the League, which will be held on FRIDAY, Feb. 7, 1873, at [illegible]

WM. RUEHL, Vice President.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders [illegible] Land Company will be held at the office of said Company in Chicago, Room 2 Honore Block, No. 183 Dearborn-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., TUESDAY, 11th day of February inst.

F. H. WATRISS, Sec'y.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between G. Levant Huyck and Martin E. Huyck, under the firm name of Huyck Bros., druggists, doing business at 722 West Lake-st., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

G. LEVANT HUYCK.
MARTIN E. HUYCK.

The business will be continued by Martin E. Huyck, who is to settle and pay all the liabilities, and collect and receive all the assets of the late firm of Huyck Bros.

MARTIN E. HUYCK.

The undersigned will open in a few days, at 10 East Madison-st., a very select stock of gentlemen's furnishing and tailoring goods, where I will be happy to serve my friends, and also respectfully solicit the patronage of the public generally.

G. LEVANT HUYCK.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Gage, Mallory & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GAGE BROS. & CO.,
WM. P. MALLORY.

The undersigned will continue the business under firm name of Gage, Mallory & Co.

A. S. GAGE,
WM. P. MALLORY.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5, 1873.

We, the undersigned, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between us under the firm name of Weinberg & Hesselroth, doing business at No. 53 East Chicago-av.

CARL A. W. WEINBERG,
LAWRENCE HESSELROTH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5, 1873.

We, the undersigned, continue the above-named firm under the firm name of Hesselroth & Farris.

LAWRENCE HESSELROTH,
CHAS. A. FARRIS.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

WANTED,

A GENERAL AGENT for the EQUITABLE LIFE OF NEW YORK, for the city.

JENNISON & THOMPSON, General Managers, 103 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

There is scarcely any change in the condition of the local money market. With some of the banks, deposits have increased a little, and with others they have decreased. In the open market there appears to be more money offered for loans on collaterals, but business paper cannot be disposed of better than 1½ per cent per month. Currency is very scarce yet, and the demand from the country is still very active, so that the banks are steadily bringing currency from New York. Exchange is still depressed by the demand for currency, and was sold between banks, to-day, at 75c per $1,000 discount.

Pending the operations of the Syndicate, the prices of the new 5 per cent bonds already outstanding will be watched narrowly by all investors. A few days ago the market price was equal to 100¾ in gold, but to-day, owing to the rise in gold, the net gold value of the new 5s at 113½ in currency, and with gold at 113⅞, is only 99.75, while the price of the 1862s, at 114½ in currency, is equal to 101.59 in currency, and, deducting 1½ per cent accrued interest since Nov. 1, leaves 100.09 as the net gold price of the bonds.

INCREASE OF BANK CIRCULATION.

The failure of the Sherman "Specie-Resumption" bill was the well-merited fate of a scheme which, notwithstanding that it contained some good points, was on the whole a scheme to deceive the public into the authorization of another issue of 5 per cent bonds. It should not be assumed, however, that there will be no important financial legislation during this session of Congress. A necessity exists that something should be done the present session in regard to the $25,000,000 redistribution of National Bank currency. The Comptroller very properly insists that the present law for the redistribution of the $25,000,000 is so nearly impracticable that any attempt to inforce it would create great disturbance in finances. It is altogether probable, therefore, that the law will be repealed. But, as the object of this law was to give the West additional banking privileges, the simple repeal without additional legislation, to give Western capital its legitimate and equitable share of National Bank circulation would be a palpable injustice to the West. It is now pretty well understood that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House will urge the passage of a bill to increase the National Bank circulation at the rate of $5,000,000 per year for five years as an offset for the repeal of the $25,000,000 redistribution clause. In fact, the one is the necessary complement of the other, and as there seems hardly any way for Congress to escape the repeal of the one, it will oblige the passage of the other.

MORTGAGE LOANS IN THE WEST.

A bill is before the Legislature of New York for the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation. It is urged with good reason that the tax on bonds and mortgages is only a disguise for a double tax on real estate and chattels. The remission of the tax would, of course, make a necessity for some apparent increase in the direct tax on real estate and chattels, but it would be only apparent and not real, as the tax on bonds and mortgages now really comes out of the possessors of real estate and personal property. A New York paper argues that the remission of the tax would encourage the investment of capital in mortgages and thus have a tendency to reduce the rate of interest. The New York *Financial Chronicle*, arguing in behalf of the remission of the measure, says that capital has been driven out of that State by the tax, but, in support of its argement, gives currency to the following exaggerated statement:

Fifty millions of dollars of capital from this centre are said to have been lent on mortgage and otherwise, at 10 to 12 per cent, in Chicago during the last year. Much of this money would have been lent here if it could have been as remuneratively and as safely invested. That it has been driven away is due in part, no doubt, to other causes, and especially to the usury laws; but still it is largely driven away by this system of taxation.

The foregoing is an erroneous statement in all the particulars that relate to Chicago. In the first place, the total amount of capital from *all the Eastern States* now loaned on real estate in Chicago scarcely exceeds *fifty millions*. Of this amount at least one-fifth is loaned by the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, and at least two-thirds of the whole is from New England States. The activity of gambling speculations in Wall street, give New Yorkers an exaggerated idea of their own importance in the financial affairs of the country. The fact is, that the money on which New York speculates is largely drawn from the West. Gambling railroad officials draw the receipts of Western railroads into New York treasuries, and New York life and fire insurance companies draw from $500,000 to $600,000 per annum from the State of Illinois alone, without lending a dollar of it here. In fact, New York city is the financial leech that sucks the blood of the West, and is never satisfied. The statement of the *Chronicle* is also erroneous in regard to the rates of interest paid on real estate loans here. Instead of 10 and 12 per cent, 8½ to 9 are the rates for all loans over $5,000, many of the smaller amounts are at these rates, and 9 per cent is just about the average rate on all real estate loans now outstanding in Chicago. In regard to the New York life insurance companies, the law of that State forbids them to loan on property outside of the State of New York, but the people of Illinois, who pay $500,000 per annum for life insurance alone, should understand that all they pay to New York life insurance companies is absorbed in loans in New York alone; not a dollar of it ever comes back here. And if the New York life insurance companies expect to maintain their popularity in the West, they should advocate the repeal of the prohibitory law.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '64	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '65	115	115⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114	114⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	113⅛	113⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	....
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	99½ & int.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	95@97½
Gold Exchange	....	109½-110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	113⅛	113⅜

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Feb. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Larrabee st, n w cor of Blackhawk st, Lots 2 and 3 dated Oct. 4, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Indiana av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, undivided ½ of 24 ft to alley, with other property, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 14 and e ½ of Lot 15, in s ½ of Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 2 of Lots 76 to 79, in Block 3, Sampson and Green's Addition, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 11 to 13, in Block 3, Holstein, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,200.

Fontaine st, e of and near State st, s f, Lot 13, dated March 26, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Howe st, n of Willow st, 22x132 ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $950.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 6 of Taylor's Block 1, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $4,300.

The premises No. 774 Archer av, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $4,300.

Lot 2, in Block 15, Elston's Addition, dated Jan 2; consideration, $750.

Chicago av, near Bremer st, s f Lot 4, and w ½ of Lot 3, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $7,500.

Clybourn av, n w of Division st, s w f, 24 ft, dated Sept. 14, 1872; consideration, $4,800.

Wabash av, n of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x180 ft, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $6,250.

Lot 8, in Spring's Lot 5, in Block 28, Sec 29, 39, 14; dated Feb. 3; consideration, $700.

West Tyler st, 48 ft e of Winchester av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,680.

Arnold st, s of Thirty-first st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,750.

West Adams st, 98 ft e of Oakley st, w f, 25x150½ ft, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $2,500.

Nora av, 150 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $900.

Lots 22 and 23, in Block 35, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 45, in Block 2, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,500.

Washington st, s e cor of Fifth av, n f, 30x60 ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $43,000. Fred. E. Jensch to Teutonic Life Insurance Company.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 10, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 33 and 35, in Block 3, and Lots 29 and 30, in Block 7, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated July 12, 1871; consideration, $3,450.

Lots 43 and 44, in Block 7, in same, dated Sept. 12, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 39 to 42, in Block 6, in same, dated Sept. 14, 1872; consideration, $2,666.

Lots 77, 78, and undivided ½ of Lot 79, in Hinckley's subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 20 and 21, in Field's subdivision, in n w ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated July 18, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 19 to 21, in Block 1 of Phare's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $750.

Lots 22 and 23, in Block 1, of same, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $500.

Lots 28 to 32, in Block 1, of same, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,125.

Drexel av, 119 f, n of Forty-seventh-st, w f, 19x230, dated Nov. 1, 1870; consideration, $1,710.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Edbrooke-place, corner of Powell-av, 110x117 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $2,300.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,512	2,480	8,201	2,210
Wheat, bu	36,416	2,115	13,590	1,073
Corn, bu	92,930	54,150	8,240	[illegible]
Oats, bu	32,800	7,227	18,920	4,636
Rye, bu	3,915	2,427	350	750
Barley, bu	18,185	3,300	3,831	5,830
Grass Seed, lbs	149,390	26,500	57,838	27,223
Flax Seed, lbs	21,000	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	16,610	8,420	3,926	....
Cured Meats, lbs	324,630	49,170	3794,988	1602,695
Beef, brls	....	28	....	65
Pork, brls	....	924	326	1,188
Lard, lbs	74,630	108,910	600,532	852,927
Tallow, lbs	15,600	42,950	43,000	89,000
Butter, lbs	41,282	26,900	....	34,070
Dressed Hogs, No	6,387	3,644	2,020	1,639
Live Hogs, No	17,495	14,971	4,373	4,331
Cattle, No	2,237	1,529	1,085	194
Sheep, No	2,089	2,750	540	....
Hides, lbs	79,825	75,990	85,800	171,832
Highwines, brls	250	250	252	329
Wool, lbs	38,328	19,290	3,810	5,060
Potatoes, bu	2,206	1,291	....	....
Lumber, m ft	250	435	284	425
Shingles, m	....	470	90	359
Lath, m	....	....	....	3
Salt, brls	60	565	140	1,448

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,089 bu wheat, 3,862 bu corn, 1,931 bu oats, 1,156 bu rye, 3,380 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 108 cars wheat, 198 cars corn, 25 cars oats, 7 cars rye, 22 cars barley. Total 360 cars, or 142,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, almost to dulness, buyers holding off in most departments, while prices of breadstuffs were generally easier, in consequence of larger receipts and finer weather. The transportation difficulty is as great as ever, and has the effect of keeping down our shipments to a very low ebb except on cut meats; in spite of the fact that our produce is badly wanted at many Eastern points. And the orders sent to places farther west are understood to be filled with equal difficulty. They cannot now procure cars at Joliet or Milwaukee; the gluts at Detroit, Crestline, and on the Erie road, having absorbed nearly all the available freight accommodations.

This fact is telling fearfully upon many who have usually been able to command the use of money to carry produce, as it tells upon all classes of trade. And it, no doubt, has a great deal to do with prices; as it lessens the number of buyers, and reduces many to the necessity of pushing options along from one month to another, when they would otherwise carry the property through into spring. This lack of available capital bids fair to choke up our elevators with grain, because it is difficult to command the capital necessary to buy it to load on vessels awaiting the opening of navigation. It is an almost unheard-of circumstance that we should not have a single vessel chartered to load with grain in the middle of February.

There was noticeable improvement in the demand for dry goods, and among our jobbers a better feeling seemed to prevail. A continuance of the present pleasant weather will no doubt witness a steady increase in the volume of sales. Groceries are again reported in fair and increasing demand, and the general market continues firm. Butter is still in light supply, and prices were further advanced, choice packed now being held at 24@28c, while for common to good grades 17@23c was asked. Inferior descriptions sold at 9@14c. In the bagging market there were few changes. Gunnies and wool sacks were a shade lower, but grain bags and burlaps remain firm.

Cheese continues in fair request, and the late advance in prices is thoroughly sustained. Choice factory is in light supply, but otherwise stocks are ample. Coal was quiet at previous rates, or at $12.00 for Lackawanna at $10.50@11.00 for Erie, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. No change was visible in the fish market. Whitefish and cod are in light stock and are firmly held. Other descriptions remain steady. Hay was dull. Hides and leather met with a good demand at the quotations. The oil trade was reported more active, and prices for most descriptions were firm, the only notable exception being naphtha, which was 1@2c lower.

The pleasant weather has produced a favorable effect on the markets for lumber and building material. Although far from being active, there is an improved demand; and brick are quite firm at $11.00 per m. Iron, nails, metals, &c., continue to meet with a moderate inquiry. The wool, hop, and broom corn markets were quiet and unchanged; wool is reported easier East. Seeds were in fair demand; timothy and Hungarian were steady; clover sold at $5.50@5.55 for choice ordinary, but closed weak. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged. The poultry market was, as a rule, quiet, although there was some inquiry for choice stock for shipment. The supply is large and prices are weak and unsettled. Eggs remain firm at 38@40c. Green fruits were in better request, and apples were a trifle easier. There is a good deal of foreign fruit on the market, and sound lemons are scarce and firmer. Potatoes were in better supply and a trifle easier.

Highwines were steady at the reduction noted two days ago, with a fair demand from the local trade, and one order for shipment. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 87½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, and averaged about the same as yesterday, though live hogs were reported easier. Heavy weights were 5c per 100 lbs cheaper, opening at $4.60@4.65, and advancing to $4.70 at the close. Light weights were a shade easier, at $4.90@5.00, closing at $4.95. Sales were reported of 306 head at $4.97½; 554 at $4.65; 68 at $4.60; 208 dividing on 200 lbs, at [illegible]; [illegible] at $4.65@4.95; 645 do at $4.70@4.90; 281 do at $4.65@4.90. Total, 3,793 head.

Provisions were strong. Mess pork averaged 5c per brl, and lard 5c per 100 lbs higher, but with rather light demand for either. Meats were active, and generally held ⅛c higher, under a good inquiry for shipment, though live hogs were quoted lower. The better demand for meats is due to the fact that the railroad officials are now bending all their energies to the work of forwarding meats, as shown by the shipments of yesterday, which aggregated nearly 3,800,000 lbs, or 190 car loads. It is true that this meat has been lying back for weeks, and that the railroads are taking no new orders at present; but the fact is big with promise of relief, as a single week at that rate would suffice to remove a respectable stock. Hence the brokers who have held orders here for so long are now anxious to buy, especially as their principals think it safe to buy at present quotations. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.05@12.10; do seller March, $12.30@12.35; do seller April, $12.60@12.65; do seller May, $12.80@12.85; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.35@7.37½; do seller March, $7.55@7.60; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8½c for 16-lb averages, and 7¾c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; do rough sides, 5½@5⅝c; do short ribs, 5⅝c; do short clear 6c; dry salted meats quotable at 4@4⅛c for shoulders; 6@6⅛c for short ribs, and 6⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅜c. English meats, 6⅛c for Cumberlands; 6⅛@6⅜c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $9.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@29.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $12.10; 565 brls do at $12.00; 250 brls do, seller March, at $12.30; 500 tcs lard, seller March, at $7.35; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $7.75; 80,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 80,000 lbs do, part from dressed hogs, at 3⅝c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅛c, boxed; 15,000 lbs do at 4⅛c, loose; 60,000 lbs green rough sides at 5⅝c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 100,000 lbs do at 6c; 700 boxes and 200,000 lbs do, boxed, at 6⅜c; 15,000 lbs short clear at 6⅛c, loose; 100,000 lbs country do, seller March, at 6⅛c; 4,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 8½c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 8⅛c; 40 tcs white grease at 6⅛c; 100 tcs do at 6⅛c.

Flour was again in good demand, in proportion to the supply, and the market again ruled strong, though reported dull and tame in New York. The stocks on sale here are so light, however, that dealers are offering scarcely anything for present delivery, and the bulk of the sales to-day were made to arrive. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Venedy Star) at $9.50; 400 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 200 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.25; 25 brls do (Red Rose) at $7.00; 300 brls do (Gold Medal) to arrive at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do (Marion) at $6.20; 300 brls on private terms; 100 brls rye (Healey's) at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.75. Total, 1,775 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $12.00, on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.75	@ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	6.87½	@ 7.75
Bran	12.00	@ ....
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was dull and lower. The highest and lowest quotations were nearly the same as yesterday, but the price that governed during the greater part of the session was some ⅝c below that average. Liverpool was quoted dull, with a downward tendency; while our receipts are on the increase, and receivers were anticipating large arrivals as a consequence of better weather. This and the general stringency of money, made the property heavy in the hands of holders; and they needed no report of tameness in New York to make them want to sell while the short interest were not in buying mood. The lack of inquiry for next month caused that option to recede to a premium of only 2½c over cash, against 2⅝c yesterday. There was relatively a little more doing for April delivery, but at a lessened premium. The shipping demand was very light. Seller March opened at $1.26, advanced to $1.26⅛, and declined to $1.25, closing at $1.25⅛. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.22¾@1.24, and seller April at $1.27⅝@1.28⅛, both closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was steady at $1.28. No. 3 spring was lower, closing at $1.10, and rejected spring closed at about 97c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23⅝; 7,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 34,800 bu do at $1.23⅛; 56,600 bu do at $1.23; 15,000 bu do at $1.22⅞; 1,600 bu do at $1.22⅝; 23,700 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 98c; 400 bu do at 97c. Total, 146,900 bu.

Corn was less active than yesterday, but firm, quotations being well sustained by holders, while there were plenty of buyers at about ⅛c below current quotations. New York was reported easier, and our reported receipts were large enough to be conveniently handled; but a little more of capital is coming into corn just now, and not a great deal of it would be bought for summer delivery if the would-be buyers could only command the needful. Hence, prices are sustained, in spite of adverse influences, especially as it is now generally thought that as much corn will be kept back in the country as possible for better prices in summer. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅝@30¾c; seller March at 31⅛@31¼c; seller April at 32@32⅛c; seller May at 36⅛@36⅜c; and seller June at 37⅝@37⅞c; all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of: 36,400 bu No. 2 at 30¾c; 81,800 bu do at 30⅝c; 3,600 bu rejected at 27⅞c; 2,400 bu ear at 34c divd; 4,000 bu shelled at 31c divd. Total, 128,200 bu.

Oats were rather less active and steady, but declined about ⅛c from the extreme quotations reached under the sharp advance of yesterday. The slight reaction was the result of offers by a leading dealer to sell at a decline, in larger lots than anybody was likely to want. Seller the month sold at 26⅛c; seller March at 26⅞@27c; seller April at 27⅞@27⅛c; and seller May at 30½c, all closing steady with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 26⅛c; 27,200 bu do at 26⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 23⅛c; 1,200 bu (white) by sample at 31c on track. Total, 30,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and again ½@1c lower, owing to the withdrawal of some orders, under the impression that our supplies will be a little more liberal within a few days. Cash sales were limited to 2,400 bu No. 2 at 65½c. Seller March sold at 68c.

Barley was dull and weak, declining 2c further, though offerings were not large. The New York pork market was reported tame and lower, and nobody here seemed to want to buy. The market for No. 2 in ordinary houses, or for seller March, opened at 70c and closed at 68c. A premium of 1c was paid for lots in Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and Rock Island receipts were said to be at a slight discount. No. 3 closed at about 52c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 71c; 7,000 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 1,600 bu do at 67c; 800 bu No. 3 at 58c; 800 bu do at 52c; 2,000 bu do at 51c; 1,200 bu rejected at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 55c on track. Total, 19,200 bu.

SUGAR.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* gives the following statement of the sugar trade of the Atlantic coast for the past and preceding year:

Receipts of foreign and domestic sugar—

	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.
New York	342,309	323,667
Boston	80,022	82,866
Philadelphia	40,444	54,565
Baltimore	85,994	87,298
Total receipts	548,769	548,396

Imports of foreign sugar at New York, actual weight:

	1872.	1871.
Total tons	330,597	313,675

Stock of sugar on the Atlantic coast Jan. 1:

	1873. Tons.	1872. Tons.
New York	24,927	31,810
Boston	11,470	17,253
Philadelphia	244	6,275
Baltimore	5,658	7,457
Total tons	42,299	62,795

Consumption in the Atlantic States for the past two years:

	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.
Total in 12 months	564,123	540,157
Average per month	47,010	45,013

Imports, stocks, and distribution at the leading European ports, ending Oct. 31, 1872 and in 1871:

	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.
Imports on the Continent	324,410	338,598
In Great Britain	666,367	589,500
Total	990,777	928,098

	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.
Stock on the Continent Nov. 1	62,030	41,503
In Great Britain	162,668	122,614
Total	224,698	164,117

Exports of sugar from Havana and Matanzas up to Dec. 22:

	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.
To United States and Europe	344,256	252,870

Stocks at the leading ports:

	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.
Havana and Matanzas Dec. 20	7,880	6,891
Great Britain Dec. 7	147,265	103,660
Dec. 1 ... the United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Estimated total stock in Dec	197,444	173,346

WINTER WHEAT.

The following communication is from the pen of one of our most wideawake observers:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We notice frequent complaints of the stringency of money, and the distress more particularly fixed upon the mercantile trade, owing to comparatively small sales to, and poor collections from, the country. Now, as we have something to do with this collecting business, we believe we know somewhat of the cause and effect and will venture a means of remedy. To begin with, we believe that the prosperity of Chicago is identical with the prosperity of the agricultural country back of her, and that the labor necessary for the development of this country must meet with a reasonable reward. And herein is the remedy: That the products of this labor and this country be marketed at the *highest* rather than the *lowest* prices with the producer. That this latter course seems to be the policy of such as control the capital necessary to move our crops we think we can clearly demonstrate. And to start out, (take wheat, for instance,) we think we can show that Chicago is not only the cheapest market in the United States, so cheap, in fact, that it drives at least Northern Iowa, south and around it, but that it is 25 cents below where it ought to be, even in safety to the capital handling it, and for the best interests of Chicago. In evidence of this, we have compiled the following table from the columns of THE TRIBUNE, taken as indicated by the dates, being the time we now write:

WINTER WHEAT MARKETS, FEB. 1.

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Baltimore	$2.10	$1.56	$1.67	$1.40	$2.00	$2.50
Cincinnati	1.77	1.53	1.39	1.11	1.70	2.38
Detroit	1.77	1.47	1.47	1.15	1.65	2.50
St. Louis	1.96	1.68	1.50	1.06	1.50	2.70
Average	$1.90	$1.56	$1.51	$1.18	$1.71	$2.51
Deduct Chicago	1.26	1.24	1.29	.80	1.14	2.06
Difference	.64	.32	.22	.38	.57	.45

This makes an average difference between these winter wheat markets and the Chicago spring wheat market, for the past five years, of 39 cents, which, taken from the enormous difference of this year, 64 cents, and you have 25 cents, which should be added to the price of wheat in Chicago, justifying at least $1.50 per bushel. But this may be objected on the ground that Chicago spring wheat is not bought for consumption in the winter wheat markets of the United States, but is worth only what it will bring for shipment to New York and Liverpool. Let me examine this a little. In 1866, with our crop moving in May, the four winter wheat markets referred to averaged $2.28 per bushel, Chicago was then $1.87, a difference of 41 cents, whilst Liverpool was but 9s 6d to 10s per cental.

Will anyone claim we could then export? Yet Chicago and the Northwest had to spare and shipped largely, and our records show that the excess went to supply the deficiency in the winter wheat sections of our own country, so that we have no reason for the relatively low Chicago market.

Now, let us see what relation we have with the winter wheat sections this year. According to the estimates of the Agricultural Department, (we quote from the New York *Produce Exchange*, (official) under date of Jan. 17, 1873,) we have a deficiency in the Middle States "of 13,000,000 bushels, and an estimated deficiency of 15 per cent in the other winter wheat growing States, and when we consider that the winter wheat growing section is ⅔ to ¾ spring, we have a grand total of upwards of 30,000,000 bushels, or more than double the surplus that is left for shipment in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. That the demand from these "Middle States" is greater upon Chicago than has been since 1866, we believe the records will verify, and as compared with last year according to the footings on the bulletin board of the Board of Trade the shipments out by rail and withdrawn for city use since Jan. 1 are 290,350 bushels, to 77,281 bushels last year corresponding time, or about four times greater. It is true that your receipts are likewise greater than a year ago, yet they are not excessive as compared with former years, and to look at last year is a poor comparison, as the *Great Fire* destroyed many of your elevators, thus placing an embargo on receipts. However, your stocks were larger even then than now; and, with a stronger desire to move it, your shipments, as we have seen, are much smaller. These large shipments out by rail, with the highest winter tariff attached, we claim is strong evidence of our position that our spring wheat is even now wanted for domestic uses in our own winter wheat country. Large as we have shown these shipments to be, yet the demand upon us, owing to circumscribed transportation facilities, are not nearly satisfied, so that we must hunt still further for the cause of the relatively low Chicago market.

But supposing we lay aside comparison with our winter wheat markets. We have—to harmonize with the government you recognize "on 'Change"—higher Liverpool and higher New York than for the corresponding time in three years, yet no higher Chicago. In testimony whereof the following:

Jan. 30.	Flour, 1872.	Wheat, 1872.	1871.
Liverpool	26s@27s	11s@11s 6d	10s 9d@11s 5d
New York	$6.40@6.65	$1.51@1.54	$1.58
Chicago	....	1.24	1.29

with the visible suppiy in the United States in 1871, 10,706,403 bushels, and 10,950,083 last year. Now look at this year:

Jan. 30.	Flour.	Wheat.
Liverpool	29s 6d@30s	11s 6d@12s 4d
New York	$7.50@7.80	$1.66@1.72
Chicago	....	1.25

and this with a visible supply of only 5,757,210 bushels, or only about one-half. To this should be added a shortage of 268,000 barrels of flour, or 1,300,000 bushels of wheat, making less than half the average stock for years. From the above, as will be seen, we run within 29 cents per bushel of New York in 1871, and 30 cents per bushel in 1872, when flour was $1.25 per barrel lower. We cannot see why the difference should now be 45 cents per bushel. Freights cannot be an answer, for, at this season, they are always based upon open navigation in the spring. We must look still farther for an answer. Why such relatively low Chicago market?

Nor can it be claimed that this bad showing against the Chicago market is on account of the unfavorable outlook for sustaining prices abroad when this staple begins to move in the spring, as witness the following (we copy from same authority quoted above, under date of Jan. 24), giving "approximately the comparative stocks of wheat and flour—the latter reckoned as wheat —held at the principal points of accumulation on the 31st of December for the last four years in the United States, the Canadas, Great Britain, German, and Russian ports, and in transit for the United Kingdom:

	1869. Bushels.	1870. Bushels.	1871. Bushels.	1872. Bushels.
In the U. S. and Canadas	18,514,674	18,578,833	16,082,688	11,405,068
Other places above noticed	38,337,379	32,038,786	27,644,018	29,941,672
Total	57,852,053	50,617,619	43,726,706	41,346,740

Now, since we see that at the beginning of this year we were short in supplies in the United States and the Canadas on an average for the past four years of more than 6,000,000 bushels, and short in the world at points tributary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain about 10,000,000 bushels, with but 1,443,379 bushels this year, to 1,586,962 bushels last year, and 2,983,816 bushels two years ago in your own granaries, thus showing smaller stocks, and as we have before seen larger demand abroad as indicated by the higher prices, we are still at a loss for a reason for the relatively low Chicago market. Where then will we find the cause? Is it because the greater portion of the surplus wheat of the Northwest is still back of Chicago, and in the farmers' hands? We confess that this is the only reason we can see, and be it said, to the shame of the Chicago trade, it is the only reason we can hear. Here then is supposed to be, for Northern Iowa and Minnesota, 12,000,000 bushels yet to come forward before another harvest, or less than half the amount necessary to supply our own country's deficiency, as shown above. On this these farmers should have 25c per bushel more, as we think we have clearly shown, to which add a reduction of excessive freight charges of about 8c per bushel, and we have a grand total of at least $4,000,000 on wheat alone that Northern Iowa and Minnesota are justly entitled to. That they get it is essential to the best interests of Chicago. Now to sum up—with about a shilling higher Liverpool; about 15c higher New York; about 25c higher winter wheat; about 3 per cent higher gold, and only 5 per cent of the stocks in sight with one year ago, we cannot see how this commodity can be held down much longer, yet we think we can see why it should sell on its merits, as soon as navigation opens, as high as it sold one year ago on speculation. This does not say, however, but what the capital handling it through your banks and "middle men" will still further depress values, only to enrich the greater the speculator at the expense of the general trade and general good of our own "Northwest."

As to corn, Central Iowa is debasing its uses—it being their cheapest fuel—thus leaving, from necessity dormant the natural fuel in undeveloped mines.

As for oats, this same Iowa farmer, should he count, upon his handling as your Chicago teamster does, he would have to send money along with his shipment to pay the "Chicago Board of Trade" man to take it off his hands and pay the freights. In our figuring we believe we bring nothing to bear but reasonable facts, and predicate an advance on simply usual legitimate wants, allowing for an average yield the coming season with our chief consumer—the United Kingdom—and laying aside inflammatory wants probable from the many bad reports of bad weather, or extraordinary demands in consequence of the heavy war clouds overhanging England and Russia.

Now, you of the mercantile trade, and trade in general, as well as the owner of your Chicago store-houses and palaces, see that your influence is given to your banker in such a way as to have the products of the beautiful prairies tributary to you marketed at the *highest* and *not* the *lowest* possible prices, and there will be no need of your finding fault with trade and collections, or of empty store-rooms, or distressed homes. Pay the farmer well, and money will be plenty everywhere; and especially when this can be done with such reasonable safety in the commodity we have taken for example.

J. Z. W.,
Ackley correspondent.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ⅛c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.22¼@1.22⅜ seller the month, and $1.24⅝@1.24¾ seller March, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 30⅝@30¾c seller the month, and 31⅛@31¼c seller March, closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request, and steady at $1.75@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—This market was without new features. Eastern manufacturers are buying in small quantities only, and the local demand is light. The low grades of corn are in excessive supply and very duller. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Activity still characterizes the demand for this staple, and prices remain exceedingly firm, not only for choice grades but for the poorer sorts as well. Receipts are improving some, but the supply still falls short of the demand. We now quote: Common to choice roll, 17@23c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@28c; medium to good, 19@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Under this head no new features were developed. The demand for grain bags continues fairly active, and, under reduced stocks, the market is firm at the recent advance. Burlaps were also in sacks met with only a moderate inquiry and prices were quoted a shade lower; Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

BEANS—Were in good demand. There is a fair supply of common and medium grades. Choice navies are scarce. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is rather more inquiry for all materials, and brick is quotable firm at $11.00. Prices range as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, 2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES.—The trade in this class of goods is fairly active, the pleasant weather of the past few days having witnessed a marked improvement in the demand. Prices remain firm for all goods in the list, save peaches. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.15@	2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.50@	2.70
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@	3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.65@	2.85
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.80@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	3.15@	3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.60@	1.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	2.35@	2.50
Lobster, 1 lb	3.40@	3.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb	....	2.25
....	1.20@	1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@	6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@	4.00

CHEESE—Fine goods are becoming scarce, and in a small way dealers are now realizing 16c for the best New York factory. Common to fair grades are in ample stock, and remain steady at former quotations. Following are the prices current: New York factory, 14½@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Prices remain steady and firm, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 867 pork brls at $1.20.

EGGS—The scarcity of eggs continues, and they are held firmly at 38@40c for fresh, and 28@34c for pickled. Some dealers look for a decline, as it is thought the mild weather will have a tendency to augment the receipts. Sales include 30 pkgs at 40c; 14 do at 39c; 100 doz pickled at 36c; 150 doz do at 35c.

FEATHERS—Continue to meet with a very fair demand, and prime live geese are firm at present quotations. The receipts are moderate. We quote: Prime live geese at 63@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Whitefish remain exceedingly firm, owing to the limited character of the supply here and at the other lake ports. Codfish are also being held with great firmness, an advance having been recently established at the East. Other fish rule steady. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market exhibits signs of returning activity, and the general feeling seems a trifle firmer. Nominally, however, values are the same as have been current for a week past, and we make no alteration in our quotations: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 13@14c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 24@25c; peaches, pared, 18@21c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Are moving with rather more freedom. There is a good deal of frozen fruit on the market which is being disposed of at irregular prices. Sound lemons are a trifle firmer, the bulk of the supply being frosted. Apples are plenty and a trifle easier. We quote: Apples at $1.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $7.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $5.00@6.00; Malaga grapes, $6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues to improve in activity, and prices were to-day reported firm for all the staple articles and for most descriptions of side goods. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23¾@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12⅞@13c; A standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11⅞@12c; B, 11½@12c; extra C, 11¾@11⅞c; C, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10¾@11c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@10¾c; do fair, 9½@10c; do common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¾@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Nothing new was noted in connection with the hay market. Business continues dull, and must so continue until cars can be obtained with which to supply the Eastern and Southern demand. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The quality of the stock now coming forward is inferior, the offerings largely consisting of "grubby" hides. Prime lots readily command the quoted prices, and for especially desirable lots a slight advance is being paid. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Choice grades are salable; but there is very little offering. Strained is in ample supply, and dull. We again quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 16@18c.

HOPS—The market continues quiet; but, in view of the moderate stocks, Western are held steadily. We continue to quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues to improve, and iron is quite firm, although no immediate advance is anticipated:

Iron	4 8-10@	5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron	....	20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	....	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	....	18c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	9	@10c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	17	@18c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	18	@20	rates
English spring steel	21	@22	rates
....	11½	@12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—In this market there was nothing new to note. Fair activity prevails, and former quotations are adhered to with great firmness. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

Country harness	$ 39@	41
Line, city, ⅌ lb	35@	38
Kip, ⅌ lb	41@	45
Kip, veals	60@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	28@	30
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Calf, city	20@	23
Calf, country	1.20@	1.40
Rough upper, light	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, heavy	35@	38
Rough upper, damaged	32@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	35@	37
"B. A." sole	33@	35
....	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The mild weather of the last few days has produced a better demand on local account, but shipping orders are still few, the inquiry being mainly for common building lumber. There was no quotable change in values, as follows:

First clear	
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$52.00@55.00
Third clear, 1 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, thick	38.00@40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	43.00@45.00
First and second clear siding, together	40.00@43.00
Common siding	23.00@24.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	30.00@33.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	37.00@40.00
Common boards	28.00@30.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@17.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@16.00
Pickets, square	18.00@24.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	3.75@4.00
A or Star	1.50@2.00
....	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	25.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	15.00@35.00
Butternut	30.00@40.00
Counter tops (select)	25.00@60.00
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	1.00@ 1.50
Axles	75.00
Wagon poles (each)	60@ 75
Hickory	55@ 60
Box boards	50.00@75.00
Common	35.00@40.00
Clear	20.00@25.00
Culls	30.00@35.00
....	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade remains light, but steadily improving. Prices are unchanged as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The demand continues light, although steadier, and a firm feeling prevails. We quote: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	....	....
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Marline, ⅌ lb	29	@ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	29	@ 23
Oakum, ⅌ bale	17	@ 19
Pitch, ⅌ brl	5.00	@6.50
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00	@7.00
....	6.00	@7.00

OILS—Carbon was more firmly held, there being no sellers to-day at any concessions from the quoted prices. The firm feeling recently developed in linseed continues unabated, and a few more days of pleasant weather would no doubt witness a further advance. Turpentine and whale were also firm. Naphtha was a shade lower. Trade was reported fair, and is steadily improving. We quote: Carbon, 21½@22c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@25c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—There is more inquiry for this class of goods, and white lead and zinc are more firmly held. Other articles enumerated in the following list rule steady:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	....
American	14.50
Snow white	11.50@12.00
....	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	....
English orange mineral	3.75@4.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	14.50@15.00
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	11.50@12.00
Scarlet Vermillion	11.00@11.50
Paris white	28.00
Whiting	4.00
....	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POTATOES—Are in better supply, and car lots are a trifle easier—quotable at 70@72½c on track for choice. Potatoes are selling from store in a retail way at 75@85c.

POULTRY—There was some inquiry for choice lots for shipment, but aside from this the market was rather quiet. The supply is liberal, and prices are weak and irregular. We note sales of 700 lbs fancy turkeys at 13c; 2,500 lbs do at 12½c; 4,700 lbs at 12c; 1,200 lbs at 9@10c; 6 brls fancy chickens at $4.25; 25 doz do at $4.80; 30 doz choice at $3.75; 70 doz at $3.00@3.50; 25 doz poor at $2.00; 15 doz geese at $8.00@8.50; 5 doz do at $7.00.

SALT—An improvement in the demand is noticed, and the market is firm at present rates: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Timothy was more quiet, but without quotable change in prices. Clover was in good demand, and firmer, selling at $5.50@5.55 for prime to choice seed, but closed weak. Mammoth sold at $5.85@6.00. Hungarian remains firm at $1.10. Sales were reported of 10 bags choice timothy at $3.60; 25 bags do at $3.55; 159 bags prime at $3.50; 40 bags at $3.40; 22 bags at $3.37½; 19 bags at $3.35; 9 bags at $3.30; 53 bags at $3.25; 25 bags choice clover at $5.55; 30 bags do at $5.50; 20 bags do at $5.35; 60 bags do at $5.40; 18 bags do at $5.35; 41 bags at $5.30; 6 bags mammoth at $6.00; 22 bags do at $5.92½; 36 bags do at $5.90; 14 bags at $5.85; 33 bags Hungarian at $1.10.

TEAS—Are moving freely and continue firm at the annexed range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were unchanged. We quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm as follows: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no particular change. The market remains quiet, trading being confined to small lots. Prices are without quotable change, but hardly so strong, as wool is reported to have declined in New York. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	55@60c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	50@52c
Fleece, washed, X, light	50@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	55@58c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	35@40c
Super, pulled	33@38c
Extra, pulled	48@50c
....	48@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,911	23,436	553
Tuesday	2,942	22,480	2,868
Wednesday	2,237	17,495	2,089
Thursday	1,900	18,000	2,500
Total	9,990	81,441	8,010
Same time last week	8,318	83,211	7,255
Week before last	6,921	75,705	6,503

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,201	5,481	1,050
Tuesday	449	2,279	708
Wednesday	1,085	4,373	540
Total	2,735	12,133	2,248

CATTLE—The dulness and depression noticeable on the preceding days of the week, continues, and there is nothing in the present surroundings of the market to lead to the belief that the immediate future will bring any change for the better. Receipts, notwithstanding the fact that Western shippers have steadily lost money on their consignments of the past two weeks or more, continue large, and a steady depreciation in values is witnessed. There is as yet no noticeable increase in the shipping facilities, and, until this drawback to the trade is removed, it is folly to flood the market with stock. The attendance of outside buyers was unusually small, many of those who put in an appearance early in the week having withdrawn, finding it impossible to obtain cars in which to forward their stock after having purchased it. There were a number of fine droves on sale, but fine droves were the exception, the large portion of the offerings coming under the heads of "common" and "medium." A few of the best were taken at $5.50@5.75, but most of the day's sales were at the low range of $3.75@5.00. Stockers sold at $3.00@4.00, and butchers' stuff at $2.50@4.00. The market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
34	fair fleshy steers	1,194	$4.50
66	Texas cattle	1,066	3.37½
50	butchers' steers	1,112	4.12½
18	Texas steers	1,183	3.00
33	good steers	1,230	4.62½
12	good steers	1,271	4.80
45	butchers' stock	894	3.80
36	Texas cattle	1,035	3.25
15	good steers	1,227	4.80
85	fair steers	1,127	4.15
34	fair steers	1,188	4.45
62	rough steers	1,357	4.25
30	butchers' stock	1,032	3.75
34	good steers	1,268	4.62½
33	fair steers	1,244	4.25
50	fair steers	1,213	4.35
68	fair steers	1,228	4.37½
16	good steers	1,450	5.50
32	good steers	1,391	5.50
33	good steers	1,300	5.00
16	choice steers	1,250	5.60
10	cows	1,140	3.05
16	fair steers	1,199	4.35
18	fair steers	1,190	4.50
20	good steers	1,246	4.75
15	cows	1,073	3.35
19	Texan steers	1,048	4.00
35	Texan steers	1,103	3.75
17	stockers	1,037	3.90
65	Cherokee cows	730	1.50
21	cows	800	2.75
15	cows	1,085	2.75
65	stockers	1,070	3.75
50	fair steers	1,213	4.35
55	Texan steers	1,128	4.15

HOGS—The hog trade opened very quiet, and continued so during the greater part of the day, with prices weak and 5c lower all around. The range of the market was $3.90@4.30, though most of the transfers were at $4.00@4.15. The market closed weak with many unsold. Following are some of the transfers:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	278	$4.15	44	320	$4.15	109	323	$4.20
116	261	4.10	45	211	4.25	40	441	4.20
116	261	4.20	45	348	4.20	50	301	4.25
49	237	4.15	40	363	4.25	262	303	4.20
52	232	4.20	88	359	4.25	65	183	4.20
47	359	4.15	47	173	4.15	62	431	4.25
48	348	4.15	50	344	4.12½	172	377	4.20
49	312	4.15	25	187	4.15	50	279	4.10
44	362	4.20	55	301	4.12½	54	274	3.95
52	321	4.20	130	203	4.20	67	207	4.25
29	169	4.10	29	285	4.10	44	390	4.20
169	423	4.25	44	197	4.20	40	324	4.15
58	252	4.15	23	206	4.15	45	184	4.20
52	324	4.15	50	263	4.25	53	320	4.20
49	331	4.15	50	319	4.12½	53	340	4.20
126	200	4.30	50	325	4.15	60	280	4.12½
163	200	4.30	64	187	4.15	59	274	4.10
78	320	4.30	42	262	4.10	40	229	4.00
61	246	4.15	66	273	4.10	30	179	4.30
58	250	4.15	43	165	4.10	93	151	4.00
64	240	4.15	45	289	4.12½			

SHEEP—There was but little inquiry for sheep, and the market was weak and unsettled. We quote common at $3.25@3.50, medium at $3.75@4.00, and good to choice at $4.50@5.50. Extra would command $5.75@6.25.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 10:50 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	[illegible]

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:40 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 137 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

PROTESTING MECHANICS.

The Tin-Plate and Metal-Workers on Convict Labor.

Protest Against the Competition of Penitentiary-Birds.

They Will Not Put Up Cornices Manufactured at Joliet.

The members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Protective and Benevolent Society held their regular weekly meeting in the hall of the Globe Theatre building, last evening. The association was organized on the 4th of December last, with 39 members, and has now 73. The following are the officers of the Society: President, James Walters; Vice President, Richard Willis; Recording Secretary, George Chambers; Financial Secretary, William Connor; Treasurer, A. Burkhart; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. Gallagher; Trustees: Charles Gross, David Ladigan, Frank Sokup.

The organization is composed of tin-plate, sheet-iron, sheet-copper, and sheet-zinc workers, who have combined for the advancement of the art of working sheet metal in the United States, and for benevolent purposes.

The members wish it to be distinctly understood that their Union is not for the purpose of organizing strikes, but mainly for benevolent objects, and to abolish convict labor, at least so far as their trade is concerned.

The special order of business last evening was the consideration of the following protest, which was read and subsequently discussed:

We, the tin plate and metal workers of Chicago, engaged in the manufacture of metal cornices, have learned that a certain firm named "Emery & Co," have entered into a contract with the Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary for the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices, turrets, spurs, quoins, pinnacles, window caps, and all kinds of metal work, the same to be done by the convicts in the institution. After very mature and deliberate consideration, we have concluded that this, if permitted to go on, would have a very disastrous effect upon our trade; therefore, we appeal to a generous and discriminating public to judge of our appeal. If they condemn it as unjust, we are satisfied to abide by their decision; should they should deem it of sufficient importance to command their attention, we hope they will give a fair and impartial investigation, and decide upon its merits as becomes honest-minded citizens, regardless of friends or foes.

Our trade is comparatively in its infancy in this city, and the demand for our labor limited; we have devoted our time and taxed our intellect to perfect ourselves in our calling; our wages cannot be considered exorbitant, as they range from $2.75 to $3 per day; our work is alike laborious and hazardous, and we are exposed to all kinds of weather. The largest proportion of our craft are married men, with families depending upon us for a living; and society looks to us to bring our children up as good and honest citizens, and perform all the obligations imposed upon us by its laws and regulations. Yet we see the initiatory steps taken to deprive us of the means of making an honest livelihood. We see our trade introduced into the Illinois State Penitentiary, and, judging the future by the past, under this iniquitous competitive system, we shall doubtless be compelled to compete with convicts' wages. Aye, more; we, too, as others have done, will be compelled to walk the streets idle, our families wanting, while the work we ought to be engaged on is being performed by the convict in the Penitentiary; and yet no voice save our own has been raised against it. We now place our grievance before the public. We are aware that the cost of maintaining the Penitentiary is a heavy burden upon the State, and one which should be cheerfully borne by its citizens, according to their means, and, as wealth producing citizens of the State, we are willing to bear our proportion of that burden; neither do we object to the effort on the part of the Commissioners to make the institution self-sustaining; but we do believe that it is both wisdom and policy on the part of the State to refrain from interfering with the legitimate trades and calling of its citizens. If the Penitentiary is to be made self-sustaining,—if the State is determined to make the convict labor a source of revenue,—it should introduce, or have introduced, labor which would not interfere or conflict with the labor of outside mechanics. There are many branches of industry which have not as yet been introduced into this country, and for which we are depending upon foreign countries. Why not, then, if our law makers and law givers are sincere in their professions for the convict, introduce some of these industries; this would not only benefit the convict, but it would also enrich the State. But the present system of hiring the labor of the convict to contractors and manufacturers, at from thirty-five to fifty cents per day, not only does not benefit the State, but, on the contrary, works a positive injury to its industrial population, and the only party benefited by it is the contractor who hires the labor of the convict.

Fellow-citizens, were we to enumerate the many industrial pursuits which are now carried on in the institutions of the State, we would find them ranging among the most important branches of our industries. And we now solemnly enter our protest against our trade being added to the list. We protest against it, because, as American citizens, who uphold and observe the laws of our common country, we object to being placed upon a level with the outlaw and convict, who has forfeited his claims upon, and liberty in, society; we protest against it in the name of justice, because we consider it a piece of criminal injustice on the part of the State—whose duty it is to foster and encourage industry and labor—to tolerate the labor of its outlaws to be brought in competition with the labor of its honest and law-abiding mechanics and artizans; we protest against it in the name of morality, because, as the system is now conducted, it offers a premium for crime on the part of the vicious in society, as well as the soulless contractor, who is indifferent alike to the well-being of the laborer and the interest of the consumer, so long as he can fill his pockets by the operation.

And we now ask at the hands of a just and impartial public, a cool and dispassionate consideration of our protest, and in return we assure them that whatever action we may be compelled to take in the future to protect ourselves and families, we will be governed by prudence and moderation, and a desire to do justice to ourselves and the community at large.

Mr. B. J. Murphy, of the *Workingman's Advocate*, was called upon to make some remarks, and urged the meeting to bring the matter before the Legislature, with a view to the abolishment of the convict labor complained of.

One member spoke in strong terms against convict labor, and endeavored to show that the competition of the work of thieves with that of honest mechanics was very detrimental to the latter, and should be met with a strong opposition.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of Three to confer with the other trade organizations of the city, as to the propriety of holding a mass meeting of all the trades to protest against convict labor, was adopted, and the President named the Committee.

The meeting resolved to take an obligation to refrain from assisting in putting up the cornices and other metal work made in the State Prison, and a Committee was appointed to draw up a document to that effect.

The Society adjourned to meet again in one week.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

D. L. Moody will lecture in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening.

The Star and Crescent Club will give one of their enjoyable parties this evening at Snow's Dancing Academy, No. 66 Halsted street, near Madison.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, formerly of Cincinnati, leads the noon prayer-meeting, and B. F. Jacobs the Bible meeting at 3 o'clock, to-day, in the Methodist Church Block.

Mayor Medill will honor with his presence the first appearance of George William Curtis in this city in twelve years, by introducing him to the Star Course audience next Monday evening.

A meeting of those interested in removing the railroad track from Clark street will be held this evening in the school house corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets.

The Mayor, yesterday, revoked the license of E. A. Scribner, pedler, who had been indulging in the amusement of selling prize packages. The man was fined $50 besides by Justice Scully.

The Board of Public Works had no meeting yesterday, having started on a tour to investigate the means for extending Market street from Division street to North avenue.

The Trades' Assembly meets this evening at their rooms, Globe Theatre Building, when the Committee appointed on Mechanics' Institute will make report. All mechanics interested should attend.

Owen Kettlestring was, yesterday morning, held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear before Commissioner Hoyne and answer the charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson will meet the English Literature Class of the South Side Christian Union this evening at No. 758 Michigan avenue. A thorough reorganization is intended, and an interesting course of study will be laid out for the remainder of the season.

The dead body of a new-born infant was found, yesterday morning, in the rear of No. 122 Second street. It was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station, where it awaits the action of the Coroner.

A correspondent writes that between Halsted and Desplaines streets, and Madison street and Price place, five street lamps are to be found unlighted at 3 o'clock every morning, and he makes to the Board of Public Works the very pertinent inquiry, "Who gets the benefit of this unburnt gas?"

Among the arrivals at Burke's European Hotel yesterday were R. K. Turner, Quincy, Ill.; A. Bramble, B. Maynz, New York; R. E. Shaw, Newport, Vt.; J. H. Caldwell, Titusville, Pa.; C. L. McLean, Detroit; E. F. Pomeroy, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. A. Johnson, Montreal, Canada; Judge H. M. Wead, Peoria, Ill.

The many friends of Mr. C. T. Page will be glad to learn of his election to the position of Assistant Cashier of the Home National Bank of this city. His friends in Rockford, Ill., as well as those in the city, will be glad to hear of his advancement, and, if good wishes avail anything, he is sure to succeed in his new sphere.

The benefit of Mr. J. L. Weatherwax occurs at the Globe Theatre this evening. In addition to a list of interesting volunteer features, including the Carroll Family, McLaughlin, the club swinger, and others, the performance includes "Jack Sheppard; or, Idleness the Road to Crime," with Miss Fanny Herring in the *role* of *Jack Sheppard*, and supported by a strong cast.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. S. F. Norcross; Vice President, Mrs. J. W. Mills; Secretary, Mrs. F. M. Mitchell; Treasurer, Mrs. G. C. Benton; Trustees, Tuthill King, Wm. B. Ogden, J. Y. Scammon, Jas. E. Tyler, James R. Burtis, Geo. Herbert, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain.

Yesterday morning an insane man named Wm. Dirth was found in the alley in the rear of No. 48 Milwaukee avenue. He was in a filthy condition, and was with difficulty restrained from doing violence. Financial difficulties and a wayward wife are said to have produced his insanity. He resides at No. 49 Cornell street. He was taken to the Central Station, and the County Agent notified.

Martin Schwarz, a youth who enjoys some local notoriety for having acquired quite a fortune by stealth, was before Justice Banyon yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing a jewelry case, valued at $65, from Mrs. S. G. Robinson, of No. 773 Wabash avenue. The boy is only 17 years of age, and a newspaper-carrier by profession, but it is reported that he is the captain of a gang of youthful thieves, who as yet have escaped detection. He was remanded for future examination.

At the Armory Police Court, yesterday morning, H. S. Stevens was declared to be the keeper of the gambling house No. 183 East Madison street, and was held to bail in the sum of $300 for trial at the Criminal Court. Nine inmates were fined $20 each. Superintendent Washburn, anticipating a writ of replevin from the keepers of the houses raided, ordered Mr. Prince to destroy all the appurtenances captured. The smoke of the burning property had hardly ceased to ascend when a Constable arrived armed with a writ from Justice Haines. The writ was in the name of George Holt, owner of the "House of David."

The investigation of the Boston authorities into the causes of the fire, led to the discovery that the hose of that city was of two diameters, and the fire-plugs similarly arranged. The steamers coming from the surrounding towns used hose of a still different calibre, and each different from the other. This led to extreme difficulty in making connections with fire-plugs and other hose. The question arises now whether the utter uselessness of our steamers was not produced by just such a difference. It is understood that the Mayor will give directions for a report on this subject without delay. The investigation into the causes of our fire was such an utter farce that not even this discovery was made, and we have to wait for a year and a half before the matter can be decided. This is an extra proof of the usefulness of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Great Question of Depot Facilities.

Mr. J. F. Joy's Project—Will There Ever Be a Lake Front Depot?—The West Side Muddle.

The question of depot facilities is one that greatly concerns the public. The nearly completed, magnificent Lake Shore and Rock Island Depot is the only present one worthy of our city and railways. Considerable talk has been indulged in regarding the projected union depot on the corner of Madison and Canal streets, for the Pennsylvania, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago & St. Louis Companies, but no definite plans have been agreed upon, and the depot is a matter of the undetermined future. The Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Michigan Central Companies are endeavoring to induce the Northwestern and other roads to unite with them in the erection of a mammoth depot on the lake shore. Mr. Joy expresses his decided preference to have every road entering the city—whether a rival or connection—alongside his roads, at their terminus, rather than have them scattered independently in distant sections of the city. His policy is a judicious one, and no one of our railroad managers has worked more industriously to secure for us a grand union depot. Thus far his efforts have been unavailing, partly owing to the disputed claim to the famous lake front. It is quite certain that if two or three such roads as the Northwestern, the Baltimore & Ohio, and Canada Southern were to join the companies already located upon the lake shore, the ground embraced in the act—from Randolph to Monroe streets, inclusive—would not be sufficient for other than passenger purposes. It is by no means probable, however, that the outside roads will care to participate in the interminable dispute for the possession of the lake front. The Northwestern has yet no pronounced plan for a depot. Like several other Companies, the managers are of the opinion that a good supply of steel rails and an increase of first-class equipment will be more serviceable than an imposing depot. The Canada Southern will enter the city next September, and, if need be, can do so over the track of the Northwestern or Rock Island Roads—the three being controlled by the same parties. The costly experiences of the companies that have recently bought their right of way into the city will impel others to seek an entrance over existing lines. The right of way from the city limits to its new freight depot, on Halsted street, cost the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company over $800,000. The Decatur & State Line Road—the new shortest projected line to St. Louis—is a direct Rock Island interest, and will use that Company's track into the city.

The Chicago & Pacific Road will be in operation to Elgin early the coming spring, and will be vigorously pushed forward during the ensuing summer to a connection with the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central at Farley—twenty-three miles west of Dubuque. The Company has not secured passenger depot facilities in this city, but has acquired ground for freight houses on Goose Island.

The injunction restraining the Pan-Handle and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Companies from running into the Fort Wayne Depot over the Canal and West Water street tracks, until they shall have satisfied the Chicago & Northwestern Company, will probably be dismissed as soon as the proposed settlement is effected. Contrary to reports in circulation, the parties seeking to effect a connection at the corner of Fulton and Canal streets did not make any overture whatever to the Northwestern Company for the use of its property until the Court obliged them to do so. The track is owned jointly by the Northwestern and Fort Wayne Companies, whose officers are now engaged in figuring a basis of agreement. The St. Paul and Pan-Handle Companies express their willingness to pay a fair rental for trackage; and, as no objections can be interposed to their proposition, the matter will very soon be amicably adjusted. When this result is reached, the rival through passenger line between Chicago and Milwaukee will be inaugurated.

Since the granting of the injunction, the attempt to make connection was renewed; but, upon the aggrieved party's threatening to have the men arrested, and promptly proceeding to execute the threat, work was suspended. This procedure arose from a mistaken impression gained by the engineer in charge that the matter in dispute had been settled. Assurances were given that no further demonstration would be made without the consent of all parties.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium; also will make physical examinations. 21 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs; price, $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE property, on very liberal terms:
Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., 225 x175 feet.
Southeast corner Michigan-av. and Forty-eighth-st., 200x161 feet.
Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), near South Park boulevard, 700x173 feet.
Oakwood boulevard, south front, west of Vincennes-av., 650x156 feet.
Oakwood boulevard, north front, west of Vincennes-av., 350x135 feet.
South Park boulevard, two corners of Oakwood, 350x150 feet.
Vincennes-av., southwest corner Oakwood boulevard, 155x210 feet.
The above beautiful property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on extremely easy terms.
Also, a large amount of very select property in the immediate vicinity of the great South Park.
The attention of builders and of those intending to erect private residences in the spring is especially called to this property, being the best and cheapest of its kind in market. Titles beyond question.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRE PROPERTY—80 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 13, fronting north on Harrison and south on Twelfth-st.
40 acres in N. W. ¼ 18, 39, 13, fronting north on Madison, south on Harrison-st.
56 lots in four blocks fronting east on Western-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.
40 acres adjoining Irving Park and Montrose, near crossing of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Northwestern Railroad.
The above tracts are for sale at a bargain and on desirable terms, and are all first-class property.
REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT RESIDENCE, EAST front on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.; would exchange for business lot. House and lot on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth. Lot 25x150 on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth. Lot 40x190 on West Madison-st., on long time, on the best part of the street. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FOR CASH MY HOUSE and 264 feet, east front, of land—one-half block—for $1,889 less than the market value. Reason for selling at such a sacrifice, I am going to Colorado, and want the money. J. E. AMBROSE Agent Fountain Colony, Kuhns' European Hotel.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON WEST VAN Buren-st, 50 feet, Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—25 LOTS ON Twelfth-st., between Robey and Hoyne, at $1,250 each 1/4 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE SOUTH Division. Two-story frame and basement, Calumet-av., $7,000. Two-story frame and brick basement, Calumet-av., $12,500. Two-story frame on Indiana-av., $7,000. Two-story frame and brick basement on Indiana-av., $13,000. Two-story frame and basement on Ellis-av., $8,000. Numerous other houses in South Division. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LEASES RUNNING 99 years at fixed rent. The only ones of the kind to be obtained. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—69 FOREST-AV., ELEVEN ROOM house and fifty feet east front; $7,500. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, corner La Salle and Madison.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE MEDIUM PRICED houses and lots on Prairie and Indiana avs., near Twenty-sixth-st. One of these on rare terms, 1-5 cash, balance one to four years, 8 per cent interest. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, corner La Salle and Madison.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—I HAVE AN ELEGANT residence on Wabash-av., at $11,000 below real value. Also one on Michigan-av. at a sacrifice. Easy terms.
I want a first-class salesman, one with experience and influence. JACOB C. MAGILL, 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING REMARKABLE—$300 down and $30 monthly, buys this elegant cottage and lot on Erie-st., near Lincoln. Don't wait, you may lose it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL, WONDERFUL—HOUSE 10 rooms, and 1½ year's lease for $300 to-day, Halsted near Fulton-st. Bring on your money. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTTAGE house and lot, No. 795 Lake-st., near Robey; price low. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEAT 7-ROOM COTTAGE on the West Side, within one block of the street cars. Apply to I. DUNNE, Attorney, Room 53 Central Union Block, 273 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CAMPBELL PARK, ONLY 2¾ miles from the Court House; only $60 per foot. Terms to suit. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS, 33x125 FEET, ON IDAHO-ST., near Polk-st. and Western-av., only $1,100. Terms easy. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO-STORY house of 11 rooms and lot, south front, near Lincoln-st.; rents for $600; price $4,700. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X204, ON NORTH SIDE MONroe-st., between Leavitt and Hoyne. Also lot 72x128, northwest corner Hamilton-av. and Jackson-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST. AND CENTRE-AV.—120x103 feet northwest corner of VanBuren-st. and Centre-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE RESIdences, from $4,000 to $15,000 each, on Warren-av., Center-av., West Monroe and West Adams-sts. LARKIN & JENKS, S. E. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on Warren-av. For particulars apply at 147 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS—UNDER THE market, a few choice lots, northwest and southwest; also, several houses from $1,500 to $18,000, on the West and South Sides; also, several tracts of acre property, very low, suitable to subdivide. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY, 50x150, ON Hubbard-st., near Wood; 50x204, on North Wells-st., near Schiller; 48x130, Hamilton-av., near Jackson-st.; 50x140, Fulton-st., near Western-av.; 24x100, Taylor-st., near Leavitt; 24x125, Halsted-st., near Lill-av.; 43x100, Madison-av., Hyde Park; 10 lots, cheap, on Irving Park Boulevard. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—ONE BRICK HOUSE, South Division, $8,500; very cheap and nice. One brick house and barn, large lot, $22,000. Several frames South and West, from $2,500 upwards. Call and see what we have before buying. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-FIFTH-st.—100x172 feet northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—FOR A SHORT TIME; greatest bargain in this beautiful suburb: choice and valuable corner, 150 feet, south front on Forty-seventh-st., three minutes walk from station; only corner to be had in the vicinity; owner has good reason for selling; call, see plat, price, $25 per foot less than it will bring when the spring opens. Absolutely the best bargain to be had at Kenwood. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—33x125 FT. LOTS ON MONROE, WILcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts., near Western-av., at bargains. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st., 50x180, east front, only $100 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner of Madison.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—$1,900 WILL BUY house and lot on Arnold-st.; very easy terms. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IF TAKEN THIS WEEK—4 LOTS ON Flournoy-st., just west of Robey, at less than sales of last year. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSES ON MICHIGAN and Prairie-avs., $15,000 and $13,000. Brick house at Highwood, $5,000, near residence W. W. Boynton. Easy terms. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, TEN rooms, and lot 30x130, on Walnut st., east of Western-av., only $4,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON RIVER-ST., 72x160, AND FRONTing the river, near South Water-st., at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON SOUTH PARK-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. J. MATTESON, 60 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN THIRty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., east front, 50 or 100 ft, full depth, $135 per foot, if sold immediately; also large corner on Michigan-av., at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT, 4-story, 16-room house, with all modern improvements, facing east, on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st.; only $5,000 cash, balance on long time; most of it 5 years. Apply at WM. SKINNER'S Real Estate Office, 169 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR A FEW days, 200 feet on southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st.; this property is only 250 feet from the Pacific Hotel. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS FOR $5,000 IN Sec. 19, near South Lynn; very accessible to centre of city; terms easy. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50 OR 100 FEET ON LAKE-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; fine view of the harbor. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—6 ACRES FRONTing east on Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES—AN ELEgant residence on West Washington-st.; double house and first-class barn, east of Union Park; at a bargain. No. 649 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., $25,000. No. 697 Wabash-av., marble front, $27,500. Also, a number of houses on the avenues, from $15,000 to $60,000. A. J. AVERELL, 180 Dearborn-st. Honore Block.

FOR SALE—128x125 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Adams-st. and Hamilton-av. Very cheap. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST HAVE MONEY AND for a liberal cash payment will sell brick house and lot in Cottage Grove $1,000 less than value if taken at once. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, AND ON LONG time, 30x198 feet, on Adams-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin, or, will exchange for well located suburban property, and assume $50,000 or $100,000. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts., 136x88, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A STORE FIXTURES and dwelling, at 35 North Elizabeth-st., to be moved in a month.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 53 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A DOUBLE-BARRELLED Westly Richards muzzle-loader; case and all complete. 501 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS, TEN tons of cable rope. Inquire 659 South Clark-st., near Fourteenth-st. Cash paid for iron and metals.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DERRICKS, ALL SIZES, from 24 to 60 feet long. WILLIAM McKAY, 141 West Jackson-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH Park and Oak-wood Boulevards, a magnificent corner for a first-class residence, or for a block of buildings; 152x150 feet to an 18 foot alley. This lot (being at the corner of two Boulevards) is the cheapest and finest lot south of the city limits; will be sold at a bargain if taken immediately. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 15, NEAR Central Park.
54 acres in Section 15, near Central Park.
111x150 feet corner North LaSalle and Chestnut-sts.
127x101 feet corner North LaSalle-st. and Chicago-av.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 and 272 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST 10-ACRE BARGAIN IN market, near crossing of Pacific and St. Paul Railroads. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—AN IMPROVed farm of 145 acres in Cook County, only 25 miles from Chicago. All under high cultivation, with new railroad depot located on premises. All, or portion, suitable for subdivision into town lots. For terms, etc., apply to, or address, S. C. GIBSON, Room 11, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ON EASY TERMS, two handsome cottages, all complete and ready for occupancy. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, A CORNER 135X 181 on Wentworth-av., two blocks from depot; also a large number of desirable residence lots on all the principal streets, near church, schools, and depot; 24 daily passenger trains to and from the city, all stopping at Englewood. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, ONLY one block from station, at the small price of $400 each. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 13, IN PHARES' SUBDIVISion, in Sec. 19, 38, 14, or Lots in said Block. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty—Some of the most desirable improved and vacant property in this beautiful suburb, which I shall be pleased to show those seeking homes. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SUBDIVISION—80 LOTS ON Western and Grand-avs. and Fourth-st., near street cars, $550 each. LARKIN & JENKS, S. E. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—5 OR 10 ACRES NORTH-east corner of Stony Island-boulevard and Seventy-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE BEST LOCATED RESIdence lots in Englewood, near school and station. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$12 EACH. LAST TIME. 250 LOTS in Calumet, 25x125 feet, ($20 each after to-day). Warrantee deeds and abstracts furnished. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$30,000; 100 ACRES of the finest stone quarry in the State, 15 miles from Joliet on the canal; everything complete for taking stone. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FARM—ONE OF THE BEST IN THIS State, situated 14 miles south of Wilmington, Ill.; 160 acres; will be sold on easy terms. Inquire No. 9 West Chicago-av., near bridge.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—(SOUTH SIDE PREferred) country store and fruit place of about 7 acres, 30 miles from Chicago, good location, for store, pleasant neighborhood, and fine variety of fruit. Possession April 1. Address or call on owner, 1538 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CLIFTON CEMENT Works, on the Tennessee River, Tenn. Also, 2,200 acres of cotton land in Carrol County, Miss. For terms address MRS. C. H. BROWN, P. O. Box 28, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO OR suburban property, a beautiful home in Rockford; house of 12 rooms, one acre of ground, on a corner, with a good barn; all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; choice location; no incumbrance, and title perfect. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, WELL IMPROVED FRUIT farm, within one mile of St. Joseph, Mich. well set with all kinds of fruit, and in bearing. A fair house, good barn, good well, cistern, and is a very pleasant, desirable location. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms of payment. For particulars, address P. O. Box 496, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—10,320 ACRES OF the finest located lands in Wayne and Dixon Counties, Nebraska, for sale at one-half their actual value. Must be sold soon for cash to settle up an estate. Title perfect. For particulars inquire or address DAVIS & PIKE, 88 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR A GOOD tenant. JABOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—WELL IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for cash payments, worth about $40,000; must be a bargain. Also some desirable dock property. Also some good lots and acres at low prices. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD RESIDENCE on West or South Side, worth about $10,000; will pay one-half cash, balance first-class property, unimproved. KEENEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF APPLICAtions for houses and lots in each division; we also want lots outside fire limits. Owners wishing to sell please call or address H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE OF ABOUT TEN rooms, with lot, in either West or South Division, worth about $7,500; will pay all cash. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT ON one of the avenues south, worth from $8,000 to $10,000. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—3 HOUSES AND LOTS WORTH FROM $4,000 to $7,000, on cash payments. Also two or three houses on lease ground. ENOS TURNER, 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—OUTSIDE PROPerty in exchange for nice house on leased land, Indiana-av.; three years' lease; brings $700 per annum. Inquire at 10 State-st. D. E. BRADLEY.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CHEAP SUBURBAN lots near cars. Address, stating terms A. F., 32 North Rucker-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WEST OF ADA-ST., on West Madison in exchange for farm in Northern Iowa. Address Farm, 126 Throop-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE IN GOOD locality, with brick basement, lake water, gas, sewerage, barn, and lot; cash customer. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—$1,000 PER YEAR, 13-ROOM 3-STORY new brick dwelling, on Lake-st., between May and Ann-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 218 TWENTY-NINTH-st.; furnished for housekeeping to one who will buy $200 worth of furniture. Apply to E. L. BARBER, northeast corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, 272 FRANKlin-st., next to corner of Van Buren. Apply in store, or to HUGH GOODWIN, 194 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, NO. 154 COTTAGE Row, corner Shurtleff-av. and Thirtieth-st. Five good rooms, closets, and pantry; water, etc. Apply to JOHN A. SMALL, 1008 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, cheap; take pay in board. Apply at 907 West Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT OAKLAND, near depot and lake; furnace, barn, etc. Also one house, furnished, near Kenwood Station. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., and 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—$65—SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of house, Madison-st., near Halsted. Bring stamps. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS; WATER AND CLOSETS, and stairs carpeted, and hall lighted; $16 a month. Apply at 528 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM or suite of rooms. 645 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS BESIDES CLOSETS, PANTRY, and bath-room; suitable for housekeeping. No. 738 Madison-st., corner of Lincoln.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, one block west of Union Park; $25 a month. For particulars call at 330 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 330 West Washington-st.; all modern improvements; references required.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE, NICELY furnished and cared for; adapted for two or four gentlemen. No. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—374 MICHIGAN-AV., FIRST-class modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR (6 ROOMS) 139 Twenty-second-st. W. M. BAKER, 262 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SMALL ROOM, suitable for one or two persons, in quiet dwelling house, at 514 Wabash-av., near Harmon-court.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class saloon and boarding-house on South Side, three blocks from Pacific Hotel, and two blocks from Michigan Southern Depot. Apply to HUGH GOODWIN, 194 State-st.

TO RENT—SAMPLE-ROOM, 16X45, IN ONE OF the best locations in the city. Entrance in alley. Only those wishing a first-class establishment need address, with references, A 37, Tribune office, to-day.

TO RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS, VACANT lots, &c., in best localities on South Side; very cheap. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN PURINGTON & SCRANTON'S Block—One double store and basement, 40 feet. One single store and basement, 20 feet. Ten large offices, well arranged and lighted. Store and lofts, 241 South Water-st., corner Franklin. Four offices opposite Lumber Exchange. One small store or office, Franklin-st., near Water. One double, 54x160, 302 and 304 Wabash-av. One single store, 27x100, 298 and 300 Wabash-av. One dwelling-house in Evanston, $40 per month. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 and 272 South Water-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING, 13 AND 15 NORTH Canal-st., between Lake and Randolph, suitable for manufacturing business. Engine, boiler, and shafting in running order, for sale. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock. THOS. LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES—CORNER OF RANDOLPH-ST., extending from Michigan-av., to Central Depot. Store, basement, and four stories, 40x100 ft., w. West Washington-st., west of Clinton, very cheap. ROBERT REID, 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DOCK FRONTING ON TWELFTH-ST. east of River. Choicest location in the city, by W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—AND LEASE FOR SALE OF LARGE store on Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Address P 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WE HAVE TWO GOOD OFFICES ON first floor, suitable for real estate or commission. EDWIN C. LEWIS, 104½ South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR part of a house, on South or West Side, near street cars. Address H. KAUFMAN, 59 and 61 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NUMBER OF GOOD houses, for first-class tenants who are inquiring every day. Houses worth from $400 to $1,200 per annum. Call on E. TURNER. 181 East Twenty-second-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 BRYAN-PLACE, FRONTING UNION PARK—Front room and alcove, also single room. Randolph-st. cars pass the door.

26 BISHOP-COURT, FIRST DOOR FROM MADIson-st., near Union Park—Board and rooms, en suite or single. House newly furnished. All modern improvements.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A pleasant and nicely furnished front room, with board.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished front room, with hall bed-room and large closet. But few other boarders.

276 AND 278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER Morgan—Two first-class gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front, double and single rooms; first-class board. Terms moderate.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished alcove room with first-class board. Also, single room for one or two gentlemen.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PERSONS WANTING, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms; good table; private family; terms reasonable.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished, large, front room, with board in a private family; also, room suitable for two gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE ELEGANTLY FURnished room and two large unfurnished rooms, with board; house modern; location and accommodations first-class.

AT THE ABERDEEN HOUSE, ENTRANCE 28 ABerdeen-st.—Furnished rooms, with board, at reasonable prices; day boarders also accommodated.

EVERETT HOUSE, 218 TO 228 WEST MADISON-st., corner Peoria-st. A. Bushee, Proprietor. Permanent boarders can secure pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates. Also day-boarders.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARDing by the day or week; transient accommodated. Terms reasonable.

South Side.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove; also back room, with board; house has all modern improvements, and newly furnished. Terms reasonable.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

181 (CORNER) BUTTERFIELD-ST. AND TWENty-second—A furnished sitting and bedroom to rent: also, 3 or 4 men can be accommodated with board; $5 per week; private house.

387 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class table.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices; front rooms for married couples, $13 and $12; single rooms, $6.

532 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT ROOMS, en suite or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also a young lady with references to room with another.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; terms reasonable.

582 STATE-ST., FIRST-CLASS BOARD, GOOD rooms, terms reasonable.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH board; has a fire. Accommodation first-class.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front suite, second floor; also parlor floor, 3 rooms, unfurnished except carpets, to gentlemen and wives, with board; rooms have hot and cold water; accommodations strictly first-class.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A SPLENDID SUITE OF front rooms, with board.

FLORENCE-PLACE, 1030 WABASH-AV.—PLEASant room, with first-class board, suitable for gentlemen. Day boarders can be accommodated.

SOUTHEAST COR. INDIANA-AV. AND TWENTY first-st.—Several very fine rooms to rent, singly or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SOUTH OR NORTH SIDE, FOR GENtleman, wife and maid. Accommodations must be strictly first-class. Address with particulars, H 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY for two gentlemen; South Side preferred. Address R K S, 148 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD Western land, one-half interest in a cash business in city; party must give all his time to business. A rare chance for the right man. No broker need apply. Address P., 307 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK FARM OF 320 ACRES, 75 miles from Chicago, having first-class improvements, will be exchanged for lots on North Side, between Clark-st. and the lake, and south of Chicago-av. Address H 34, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BEING ABOUT TO REMOVE TO our new office, 153 LaSalle-st., we offer to exchange for city or suburban real estate, the carpets, furniture, maps, etc., with lease of our present office which is one of the best furnished and supplied offices in the city. Will pay some cash or assume some incumbrance if necessary. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and two lots, in a flourishing town in Iowa, for a stock of goods. J F, 250 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ILLINOIS LANDS FOR CITY OR suburban property; will assume some incumbrances or pay cash. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE IOWA LANDS FOR real or personal property. Also several farms in this and adjoining States. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO, 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND CORNER LOT IN A suburb near Chicago, for vacant lots. EINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANNTED—TO EXCHANGE—LARGE HOUSE and barn with lot 25x190 feet on Wabash-av., worth $16,000, for improved suburban property worth $8,500 and $2,000 cash. Balance can remain on mortgage for 7 years at 8 per cent. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$15,000 WORTH OF improved property adjoining the Everett House, on Peoria and Madison-sts., for a farm or acre property near West Side parks. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRImonial News. No. 3 is out, enlarged. MATRIMONIAL NEWS COMPANY, Box 507, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

H. MILLSOM AND PARTNER ARE NOW AT liberty to take frame building, hard or soft wood trimming, or store fittings, piece work or day work. Address H. MILLSOM, 142 West Jackson-st.

TO BUILDERS—WE WISH A BRICK STORE built, plans and specifications ready, and to turn a house and lot; balance cash. 51 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO active men, to sell our machines and collect old ones for repairs. Parties desiring employment in the city or throughout the country, by which good wages can be made, can gain full information by applying to H. G. THAYER & CO., 32 West Washington-st. Pedlars travelling in country with wagons will find it advantageous to call.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD, BROken, also good watches, old gold, silver, fire-arms, and all goods of value; cash paid. J. C. BARTLETT, 203 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE A CHILD TO nurse. Apply at 524 Burnside-st.

WANTED—MANUFACTURED GOODS TO SELL on commission, to the grocery, hardware, and drug trade on the Missouri River; have been on the said route for two years, for a wholesale manufacturing firm in this city, whom I shall continue to handle their goods. Please address, with particulars, H 83, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE STOCK OF STATIONARY ENGINES, from 6-horse power to 50-horse power, with boilers, in stock. Call or send for circular to W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

BOLT-CUTTERS, DRILLS, FARRAR SURFACERS, combined planers and matchers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BOILER, 45-horse power, 16 feet long, 56-inch diameter, 46 4-inch flues, in thorough repair, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch. Inquire of American Boiler Works, 395 South Halsted-st.

ONE 16-FOOT 30-INCH SWING, TWO 12-FOOT 24-inch swing, six 10-foot 20-inch swing, eight 8-foot 20-inch swing, five 6-foot 16-inch swing engine lathes, cheap, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ONE SECOND-HAND IRON-PLANER, 6-FEET bed; 24x24; price $350, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES; WE HAVE three in stock; will be sold at half the price of new ones, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TWO SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, one 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK—A fine lot horses, wagons, harness, etc.; one fine pair of ponies. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold, at new brick barn, 263 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGONS, OPEN, square-box business buggies, also, two second-hand buggies, cheap, at 359 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—OR EXCHANGE FOR property—Three horses; one can trot in 2:45. Also, one buggy and harness. Apply at 907 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE YEAR OLD BAY MARE from the country; is not afraid of cars, more than a medium traveller, kind and gentle, either double or single; is sold for the reason the owner has no use for her. H. NEWTON, & CO., rear 187 and 189 East Washington-st., between Wells and Franklin.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF HEAVY HORSES; will trade for lumber. A. H. SANBORN, agent, 104 West Marble place.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT CAN TROT OR PACE in less than three minutes; 1,000 pounds. Address H 22, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A 13-ROOM boarding house, or will exchange it for horse and buggy or stock of millinery or outside lots. Address G 78, Tribune office.

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, ETC., on installments, at lowest cash prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 West Madison-st.

6,267 YOUNG MARRIED PERSONS INVITED to examine the Empire Parlor Bedstead. It surpasses all. Six styles; adapted to parlor, dining-room, library, and office. Sold on installments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business tended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL GROCERY; must thoroughly understand the business, and come with good references. HENRY WESTERFIELD, 983 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. ADDRESS, IN own handwriting, stating salary wanted, A 38, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-TURNER, AT 103 South Canal-st., first floor, at 8 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS TO work on lounges. GANNON BROS., 208 and 210 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—TWO GORDON PRESS FEEDERS, who understand their business. KNIGHT LEONARD, No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-SMITH. Address N. BERGERON Kankakee, Ills.

WANTED—TWO GOOD LATHERS; ALSO, TWO boy lathers. Apply at corner Hoyne-st. and Park-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, AS COACHMAN, (colored preferred). Must understand his business and come well recommended. Apply at 55 South Jefferson-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CLERK, PORTER, AND SALESMAN. Also man with small capital, in cash business. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A YARD MAN AT KUHN'S RESTAUrant. Call between 7 and 8.

WANTED—GOOD, SOBER, ENERGETIC MEN out of employment to come and see us. Light work, large pay. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS TO call on JONES, 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to sell our new $1.50 corn sheller.

WANTED—A FEW SMART STRICT SALESMAN to sell "A Curiosity." For particulars call at Room 23, Nevada Block. R. NEVERS, Jr.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF EXPERIENCE; CAN find profitable employment by calling at Room 23, Nevada Block. R. NEVERS, Jr.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH city jobbing trade. Apply 11 and 13 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY WHO CAN WRITE a good hand. Room 21, 154 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO HANDLE PATent right; compensation ample. Inquire at Sherburne & CO., 65 and 66 Central Union Block.

WANTED—50 GRADERS FOR A RAILROAD, NOT far from Chicago, to leave to-day; also 100 tie-makers for Tennessee; 50 choppers for Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; 50 Scandinavian farm hands for Illinois, and 1 blacksmith for the country. Apply early, to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A COPYIST; MUST BE AN EXTRA good penman, and work cheap. Frasier's Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW COMPETAET AGENTS, CITY and country; reliable men can make a good thing, no risk. 27 West Lake-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN IN THE CITY, and any number for the country, for a business that any man can do, and that will pay from $5 to $8 a day. Anyone that can raise from $4.50 to $8 can have steady employment. Call early, ready for business, and success we guarantee. RAY & CO., No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO OPEN oysters and make himself generally useful. Apply to THOS. ANDREWS, Calhoun-place.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD COPYISTS; THOSE who have writing records or abstracts preferred. No ladies wanted. Address A 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 RELIABLE WIDE-AWAKE MEN that want good paying business and honorable. Call or address BANGS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 55.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, COMPETENT TO DO rapid and correct copying; must give good references. Address H 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, BY WM. F. FOSTER & CO., 12 Madison-st.

WANTED—500 GRADERS, TRACKLAYERS, AND tie hewers for Texas Pacific, 5 years' work; 25 choppers for Michigan. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY, 16 OR 17 years of age, willing to work in office and around house. Also one small boy. References required. Call at 938 Indiana-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A smart man to buy an A 1 printing office in good location, and with a large connection; for sale for about half its value; good reason for selling. Address, at once, G H, care of H. H. Chandler, Newspaper Advertising Agency, 91 Madison-st.

A RELIABLE PARTY WITH $2,000 CAN SECURE half interest in a profitable business already established. Address H 26, Tribune office.

A ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABlished manufacturing business in Chicago for sale; price, $2,500. Apply at once to CLAFLIN BROS., 151 La Salle-st.

BLACKSMITH SHOP, TOOLS, AND STOCK, FOR sale, foot of West Harrison-st., near dry dock.

COLORADO—A WELL-ESTABLISHED LUMBER business in Colorado Springs, Col., consisting of first-class saw mill and lumber yard, for sale. For particulars address AUSTIN H. WEIR, Colorado Springs, Col.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!
For sale—Terms, cash.
Schweizer's Coffee House,
corner Canal and Washington,
on account of
removal to South Side;
Apply at the place.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—AT 434 WEST MADISON-st., in basement, doing good business.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—APPLY AT 230 NORTH Clark-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures, with an established trade, cheap. Apply to CAMP & BIDDLE, corner Thirtieth and State-sts.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, N. Y.

ONE OF THE BEST MEAT AND VEGITABLE stands in the city for sale. Call or address for three days, 343 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WINE AND LAGER BEER HALL FOR SALE, INcluding license, stock, and fixtures. Call at 225 East Randolph-st.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE (COMPLETE) OF A first-class private hotel on Wabash-av. for sale. Inquire of G. S. THOMAS, Real Estate office, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

THE FURNITURE, BUSINESS, ETC., OF THE REvere House, 46, 48, and 50 North Halsted-st., for sale cheap for cash. House contains about 40 rooms, including billiard and sample room, and good bar on premises. House well filled with boarders. For terms, etc., apply at house. A big chance for parties wanting a hotel boarding house with cheap rent and business established.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established genteel business, paying that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE RETAIL BOOT AND shoe business, with $500 to $1,000 capital. Address H 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $50,000 TO $100,000, to extend a substantial cash business, well established, safe and profitable. Supply of and demand for products unlimited. Parties and references must be unexceptionable Address GEORGE W. SHARP, Lind's Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000; BUSINESS legitimate; no risk; will pay $10,000 the first year, D. S., Room 43, Central Union Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, FOR THE best paying manufacturing business in Chicago. Address L 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAS A legitimate, well-paying manufacturing business, and desires a partner with a view of increasing same; capital required for half interest about $6,000. Being a resident of the city for the past ten years, I can give the most satisfactory reference with leading merchants and bankers here. Address H 82, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN THAT know how to make money when money is plenty and everybody has it, can find the very thing they want at our place. Men are making $8 to $12 a day in city and country and find the business better the longer tried. Sample free. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ONE OF THE greatest labor-saving inventions ever invented. Address immediately, J. BUDD & CO., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 33 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT McVICKER'S THEATRE, FEB. 5, A circular cape, trimmed with fringe and embroidery, lined with silk. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at Office 24, Chamber of Commerce Building.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, ON WARREN-AV., between Hoyne and Peoria-sts., in the street, a dark brown Turkey morocco memorandum book; contained, with other things, three commutation tickets on the Illinois Central Railroad. Owner, T S G, No. 155 West Randolph-st.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK, CONTAINING papers and railroad passes, on Twenty-second-st., between Wabash-av. and Michigan Southern Railroad depot, Feb. 5, 1873. A liberal reward will be given if returned to Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. A. J. HOPPER.

LOST—OR STOLEN—A MOUSE-COLORED GREYhound, 2 years old, and about 28 inches high. A suitable reward will be paid on returning him to 159 Third-av., or giving any information where he may be found. MRS. JAS. VAN BUREN.

LOST—$5 REWARD FROM HOFFMAN'S BLACKsmith shop, on Cottage Grove-av., a gray mare, about 6 years old, with blanket and halter on. The above reward will be paid for her return to 1396 Prairie-av., or the above blacksmith shop.

FOUND—A PACKAGE, ON CLINTON-ST. OWNER can have it by paying charges. JOHN MULLIN, 11 and 13 Market-st., box factory.

$5 REWARD—STOLEN, ON TUESDAY EVENING, from our art gallery, No. 75 Monroe-st., a French picture, showing two raised figures. On return of the same the above reward will be paid and no questions asked. CHAPIN & GORE.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID NEW FIRST-CLASS PIAnos, $150 less the usual price. Also one Steinway, in fine order, nearly new, at half-price, and one 7-octave good-toned piano for $175. J. H. WOLCOTT, 261 Park-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 5-OCTAVE ORGAN, suitable for house or church, for $200 cash. Address H 28, Tribune office.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired at the Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

THE STOCK OF SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMplements, etc., with store fixtures, of F. S. Kellogg, Seed Dealer, for sale at a bargain; about $4,000. Apply to R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 139 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO DINING room and chamber work, at 245 West Polk-st.

WANTED AN EFFICIENT SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl to cook, wash, and iron, at 35 University-place.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD PASTRY cook, one that understands the business, to go into the country. Address J. F. W., Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL WHO CALLED FOR SITUAtion, 9:30 Tuesday morning. Call again this morning at 245 West Polk-st.

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL WHO will work for $3 per week, to do cooking, washing, and ironing nicely, in small family. Apply 35 Centre-av., rear door.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AND scrub girl at 623 West Adams-st.; big wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD GIRLS FOR general housework at the Wabash-av. Help Agency. Call early, 446, Room 4.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 55 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at No. 383 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Good wages; no washing; German or Norwegian girl preferred. Corner of Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av.

WANTED—A TIDY, CHEERFUL, AND WILLING girl, German or Swede, to do general housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook; wages, $3.50 per week. Call at 1455 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, well recommended. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 187 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Call at 477 Fulton-st., corner Union Park Place.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Bohemian girl, to do general housework. Inquire 1185 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; come early, ready for work. 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSWORK in a small family. Good wages for a good girl. Apply at 253 Park-av.

WANTED—PANTRY GIRLS, SCRUB GIRLS, AND dishwashers, at BENNARD'S, 100 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL AND A GIRL for general housework; good wages; 43 Hubbard-court.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WHITE-SHIRT MAKers, with Wheeler & Wilson machine, at TOMLINSON & SNYDER'S, 160 State-st., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY WELL POSTED, TO PEDDLE ladies' underwear; good salary, or will wholesale cheap to pedlers. Address with reference and last employment, A 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ARTIFICIAL FLOWermakers can find steady work by addressing for one week H 26, Tribune office. Also girls to learn the art.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEman, in a store or office; has experience in bookkeeping, speaks English, writes a good hand, is very accurate and correct at figures, and not afraid of work; first-class city references. Address I & J 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale house; writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; willing to make himself generally useful. Address N 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hand, in grocery or commission house. Can give best of city reference. Address G 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR INvoice clerk or copyist. Best of references given. Address H W B, 215 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS had eighteen (18) years' experience in business. Reference will show to be perfectly competant to fill almost any position. 35 years of age. Address H 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY OR DRY goods store by a young married man of experience in both. Address G 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper with first-class recommendations. C. J. FIELD, 112 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or office-clerk, in bank or counting room. Good reference. Address CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO., 88 Market-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHOTOGRAPH INK artist, with some first-class gallery in the city. Address H 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED photograph printer. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART BOY, 15 years old; understands the care of horses and cow well; can milk, and can be very useful; private family preferred. Address G 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, who has experience, as coachman in a private family or taking care of horses and harness in a livery stable. Address B. B. DOWNING, 293 West Twelfth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL EITHER IN wholesale groceries, hats and caps, dry goods. I have large trade in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Address H 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO IS FOR many years acquainted, in the Western States, with all the wholesale liquor dealers, as a traveller in a No. 1 house in the same line. Please address O 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SCANDINAVIANS, German, Norwegian, Scotch, Irish, and American, with some guarantee of their qualifications as desirable help. 131 West Jackson-st., MRS. BALKAM'S Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework for small family; good recommendations. Apply at 179 North Union-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A HOTEL FOR SEVeral first-class chambermaids; also for man and wife in hotel or private family. 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO UP-STAIRS OR general housework, by a Swede girl. Apply at 98 Bunker-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN a respectable private family. Call at 519 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO is thoroughly competent, to do second work in a private family. Address G 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A BOARDing-house or private family, by a Swedish girl, who well understands her business. No. 204 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at 325 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl to do second work. Apply at 281 Third-av., between Twelfth and Taylor-sts., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FEmale cook in a hotel or restaurant. Address H 24, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family, one as cook, and other as second-girl. Best of city references given. Call immediately at 14 Eldridge-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—3 GOOD SCANDINAVIAN girls to do up stairs work in a hotel, and several girls for general housework, by MISS HANSEN, 258 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT American; will do sewing or housework for a small family; best of reference given. Address for 5 days H 35, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist; writes a good and rapid hand. Address G 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WET NURSE A BABY, by a woman who has an infant 3 months old, where she can keep her own child. Address K H, for 3 days, 147 Sedgwick-st.

FINANCIAL.

I PAY THE HIGHEST RATES IN CASH FOR claims or balances against insolvent insurance companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS; COMMERcial and secured paper purchased at 198 Madison-st., Room 8, by DERRICK & HULBURD.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE SECURIty and long time. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block, Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR 60 OR 90 DAYS, FIRST-class paper bought and sold. H. LOWY, Room 5, southwest corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—I HAVE $4,000 OR $3,800 TO LOAN FOR 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, on real estate or undoubted collaterals. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

WANTED—$200 FOR 6 MONTHS AT 2 PER CENT a month, secured by a chattel mortgage on property worth $600 cash. Address G 72, Tribune office.

WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR all bankrupt insurance policies. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 51 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

$300 TO $500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity for $60 to $90 days. ENOS TURNER, 181 East Twenty-second-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 165 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 213 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments; also, machines repaired. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 238 West Madison-st., branch 960 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS taught in the east for several years, desires to obtain a position in a country school. Address G 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF TWELVE YEARS' experience as Principal of Public Schools, desires a position in some school where the services of a good live teacher are needed. English, German, Latin, Greek, and the Natural Sciences, etc., thoroughly taught. Address P. O. Box 160, Salem, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY FROM THE SUburban town on the I. C. R. R., who employed a lady on Tuesday, Feb. 4, in Mandeville's dry-goods store, corner State and Harrison-sts., and left the city Thursday morning, send her address by telegraph to No. 73 Ellis-av., Chicago, Ill. Her last home very sick.

PERSONAL—D. J.: WAS UNAVOIDABLY DEtained, and could not be on time. Hope to have better luck next time.

PERSONAL—TO 50—SAME TIME AND PLACE TO-day. 100.

FOREIGN.

Meeting of the British Parliament---The Queen's Speech.

Lively Debate on the Address to the Throne.

Disgusted Englishmen Relieve Their Minds on the Geneva Award.

Compromise Between Thiers and the Committee of Thirty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The prorogued session of Parliament opened at noon to-day. The members of the House of Commons were called to the bar of the Chamber of Peers, where the speech from the Throne was delivered by Royal commission. Only eighteen peers were present, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech, of which the following is a *verbatim* report:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I greet you cordially on your re-assembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with the foreign powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you, that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now despatched an Envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to me best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination, and had entered into communication with the Sultan.

My ally, the Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter on the line of the water boundary so long in dispute under the terms of the treaty of 1846, has decided in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States, that the Haro Channel presents the line most in accordance with the interpretation of that treaty. I have thought it to be a course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and the dignity of this country, to give immediate execution to the award by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the Island of San Juan.

The proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute in consequence of the exclusion of the indirect claims preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, have terminated in an award, which in part established and in part repelled the claims allowed to be relevant. You will in due course of time be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this award.

My acknowledgments are due to the German Emperor, likewise to the Tribunal of Geneva for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies, such as could not but impede the full prevalence of international good will in a case where it was especially to be cherished.

In prosecution of a well understood and established policy, I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally, the King of the Belgians.

The Government of France, during the recess, renewed its communications with my government for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire. In prosecuting these communications I have kept in view the double object of equitable regard to existing circumstances and of securing a general provision, more permanent in its character and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis for the commercial and maritime relations of the two countries. I hope to be enabled within a short period to announce to you the final result.

It has been for some years felt by the Governments of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively, that it would be conducive to the tranquility of Central Asia, if the two governments should arrive at an identity of view regarding the line, which describes the northern frontier of the Dominion of Afghanistan. Accordingly a correspondence has passed, of which this is the main subject. Its tenor, no less than its object, will, I trust, be approved by the public opinion of both nations.

The papers will be laid before you with relation to the awards delivered under the Treaty of Washington, to the commercial negotiations with France, and to the northern frontier of the Dominions of Afghanistan.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The estimates for the coming financial year will be presented to you. They have been formed with a view to the efficient operations of our establishments under circumstances of inconvenience, entailed by variations of an exceptional nature in the prices of some important commodities.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Although the harvest has been, to some extent, deficient, the condition of the three Kingdoms with reference to trade and commerce, to a sufficiency of revenue for meeting the public charges, to a decrease of pauperism, and to the relative amount of ordinary crime, may be pronounced generally satisfactory. A measure will be submitted to you at an early day for settling the question of university education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be formed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience. You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects, the importance of which part has already been under your notice in various forms at different periods. Among these your attention will be speedily asked to the formation of a Supreme Court Judicature, including provisions for the trial of appeals. Among the measures, which will be brought before you also, are proposals for facilitating the transfer of land; for an amendment to our system of local taxation, and of certain provisions of the Education act of 1870; general acts regulating railways and canals, together with other bills for the improvements of the laws. I earnestly commend your deliberations to the guidance and favor of Almighty God.

In the House of Lords, among the distinguished persons present at the opening of the session, were the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Teck.

When the reading of the Queen's speech ended, Earl Clarendon rose, and moved the address in reply. He congratulated their Lordships on the removal of the long standing difficulties with the United States. In regard to the Eastern question, he declared the Government would deal with it in a prompt, decisive, and, at the same time dignified manner, because England witnesses with regret the encroachments of Russia, whose further movement would tend to the diminution of the harmony which has long prevailed between the two powers.

Lord Monteagle seconded the motion for the address in a short speech.

Earl Derby then addressed the House. He denied that the Government could congratulate itself on the issue of the San Juan and Alabama controversies, and maintained that there was a vast difference between what was contended for in 1864 and the absolute surrender of 1872. The effect of the Geneva decision would be that England would hereafter be liable to damages in matters wherein she could make no claim on others.

Lord Granville defended the course of the Government in bringing about the settlement of the Alabama Claims. The condition of the question which had arisen concerning Central Asia did not justify the sensational telegrams which created alarm here and elsewhere. It was not probable that the affair would lead to serious complications.

Lords Salisbury, Ripon, and Cairns, followed with a discussion on the Geneva arbitration. The latter held that the rules as adopted were ambiguous and liable to misinterpretation.

The Lord Chancellor deprecated the course the debates had taken on this subject, especially after the verdict had been rendered. He defended the rules adopted by the Geneva Board, and declared they should be maintained between England and the United States, whether other countries accepted them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected not to the spirit of compromise, but to the fact that it had been one-sided. He observed that the speech from the throne made no reference to the army. This omission was especially to be regretted at this time, when desertions from the ranks were more frequent than ever.

The motion for an address to the Queen was adopted, and their Lordships rose.

In the House of Commons, the address in reply to the Queen's speech was made by the Hon. Charles Lyttleton, who in his speech congratulated the House and the country on the settlement of all disputes with the United States. Although the decision was unfavorable to England there was not the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva Arbitrators or the German Emperor. No nation should be slow to follow England's example.

William Stone seconded the motion.

M. Disraeli rose and was loudly cheered. He said he had heard with alarm many things in the royal speech. He would not in the slightest degree criticise the sovereign and arbitrators who had given awards adverse to England. He had approved of the negotiations of Washington, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adopted. The Government pretended that they had followed Palmerston, but that statesman would never have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified position. The Geneva judgment showed that the Government was totally wrong. What would be its effect on the future position of the country? What was the scope of the term "due diligence?" Was it in accord with our municipal law? or, as the Arbitrators said, such as to totally prohibit the evil complained of? Was England absolutely bound to stop vessels violating the neutrality laws, whether suspected or not? In the case of a commissioned vessel that would be an act of war, involving us in hostilities immediately. The Washington Treaty bound the Government to adopt new laws and urge them on other countries. Did the Government intend to adopt its own interpretation, or that of the Geneva Board? These were most important questions. They involved the highest interests and honor of England. He did not question the Crown's prerogative to negotiate treaties, but he objected to the Ministry entering upon a treaty which compelled the alteration of our municipal law. Mr. Disraeli next turned his attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech concerning negotiations with Russia for the preservation of peace in Central Asia. He hoped the papers on this subject which the Government had promised to lay before the House would be full and satisfactory. Should Russia attempt to seize Constantinople, and conquer India, she would and must be resisted. He hoped diplomacy would settle the question, but war must, if necessary.

Mr. Horsman severely criticised the Government's foreign policy, which was involving the country in new and serious complications. The Geneva decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was an exceptional one, and, as such, was to be accepted by the force of necessity.

Bernal Osborne condemned arbitration, but believed the less said about it the better. Any outlay which secured the good will of America was a profitable investment. He thought that the result might have been obtained without sacrifice and humiliation.

Mr. Gladstone followed with a general defence of the Royal speech. Replying to the criticisms on the manner in which the disputes with America had been settled, he declared that if a similar case should arise, arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor had not been sacrificed, and the horrors of war had been averted. No alteration of the municipal law was required. The debate was continued by Catherne, Hardy, Vernon, Harcourt, and others.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—*Le Bien Publique* says a compromise has been effected between President Thiers and the Committee of Thirty. The latter agree to modify their constitutional project by extending the veto power of the Executive, so as to allow the President to suspend the operation of a law by his veto for two months after its passage by the Assembly, and also by giving the President the right to participate personally in debates in the Chamber on interpellations, and all questions of general policy.

The Legitimist and clerical journals are indignant at the concession of such "uncontrolled powers," as they term them, to the Executive. The Deputies belonging to the Conservative and Moderate sections of the Left in the Assembly refuse to sign their names to the address of sympathy to Garibaldi, adopted at the last meeting of the Extreme Left.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 6.—The Government question of the surplus distribution is postponed till Tuesday.

To-day was the last day for private bills.

The *Globe* charges the Dominion Government with abandonment of the original Pacific Railway scheme, and a design to connect with the American system at Duluth.

The Canadian Dairymen's Association is in session at Ingersoll, with six hundred delegates present.

Czowski, McAlpine, and Keefer, the Government Commissioners, have examined one route of the Welland Canal, are now at the second, and will complete the examination of the third this week. The Grenville scheme is favorably spoken of, but the official report will not be rendered for a few days.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Sir John A. Macdonald is ill with bronchitis.

The Governor General has returned to the city.

Several changes will take place in the *personnel* of the Government. Sir Francis Hincks, the Finance Minister, retires after the House opens.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Samuel B. Stokes, of Windsor, a partner in the firm of Neveux & Co., brokers, is missing, and is accused of being a defaulter.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A Havana letter says that a number of Spanish slave-owners held a meeting in that city recently to consider means for anticipating the intention of the home Government on the subject of slavery. A proposition was made to have their slaves replaced with contracted coolies, and that money be raised for this object. The meeting was not favorable to an emancipation project, and broke up without doing anything definite.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 6.—The elections for Chief Justice and Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Mexico will be held on Sunday next. Porfiro Diaz, Mariscal, and Escobedo, are among the candidates. The people here seem to take very little interest in the election.

SPAIN.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The *Courrier* newspaper, of Bayonne, says that a substantial advantage has not yet been gained by the Spanish forces over the insurgents in the Northern Provinces.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an article entitled "The Battle with God's Church."

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES

The Governor's Nominations--What the Opponents of Confirmation Are Doing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The prospect of confirmation grows gloomy. Senator Palmer secured a telegram from a convention of farmers in Iroquois County, instructing him to vote against confirmation, and use his influence to retain Morgan. Shaw, of the House, was called to Freeport, to address a Farmers' Convention. He went away bitterly opposed to confirmation, and will return strengthened. The rejected candidates and politicians are electioneering to defeat the nominees, so that there may be a new deal. Some of them suggest that the three gentlemen resign and relieve the Governor of his embarrassment. This is another dodge to get in their friends, but it won't work, as the nominees believe their reputations have been unjustly assailed, and they cannot afford to retreat.

Mr. McCrea arrived to-day, not to seek information, he says, but to correct the misrepresentations of the Chicago *Journal*. It is beginning to be understood that the *Journal's* opposition is personal spleen, and whatever influence the *Journal* might have had against him on public grounds is being dissipated. His chances are better to-night than they have ever been, and he stands the best show for the confirmation.

Morgan is here awaiting events. The opposition held another caucus to-night, it having transpired to-day that several members were in favor of some of the nominees and desired to vote upon them separately. It is now probable the Opposition will vote as a unit against confirmation, and assist the recalcitrant Republicans in defeating the nominees and snubbing the Governor.

The Governor is firm, and will not recede until the Senate acts.

Meeting of the Grange Patrons of Husbandry at Freeport--Protest Against Governor Beveridge's Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 6.—At the meeting of the Grange Patrons of Husbandry of the Fifth Congressional District, at Freeport, Ill., the following officers were elected: D. W. Dame, President; Daniel J. Pinckney, Vice President; R. S. Norris, Secretary; E. S. Goodrich, Treasurer.

A resolution was adopted calling on Congress for the enactment of laws regulating railroad tariffs, and declaring it as the sense of the Convention that State officials who do not enforce such laws should be replaced by competent men.

It was resolved that the Governor, in appointing S. H. McCrea, John Stillwell, and W. H. Robinson Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, has ignored and disregarded the wishes of the farmers of the State, and we instruct and demand of our Senators to use all honorable means to prevent the confirmation of the same by the Senate. A number of delegates addressed the Convention upon the qualifications of those Commissioners, declaring them legally incompetent. The Convention adjourned, after the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested and instructed to use all honorable means to secure a repeal of the duties on lumber, salt, pig iron, iron and steel rails, and those articles that enter largely into the construction of lake and seagoing vessels and agricultural implements.

Of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions, the principal points are that the persistent violation of laws by the railroad companies made for their government shall be punished; that the General Assembly fix the rates of freight; that railroads be declared public highways; urging the election of public officers favoring these views; that the decision of the McLean County Court declaring the Railroad law constitutional be sustained.

The Hon. James Shaw, who was in the audience, expressed the conviction that the State would not ratify the Governor's appointments.

At a subsequent meeting at the Brewster House, a resolution was adopted recommending to Governor Beveridge as suitable persons for appointment as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners R. P. Morgan, W. C. Flagg, and C. C. Buel.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—Both Houses had session last evening, entirely devoted to reception of new business.

SENATE.

A memorial was presented by Morgan L. Martin, for three Commissioners to settle an old claim of his, amounting to some $10,000, for damages growing out of his labors at an early day, in improving the navigation of Fox River, and Lake Winnebago, and Green Bay. Some twenty bills were introduced, among them: Giving heirs of drafted soldiers the same State pay as volunteers; to enable Iowa County to compromise its indebtedness, and authorizing investment of State trust funds in new bonds of Iowa County.

To-day most of the Senate session was occupied in a long discussion on Senator Colzhausen's bill to enable poor people to obtain justice freely, by providing counsel at public expense. It was so materially amended that its author said the life was out of it, and was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

At the session last evening a sweeping resolution was offered, which to-day was referred to the Committee on State Affairs for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of three members, to investigate the Mineral Point Railroad Company, and see if it has not deservedly forfeited its charter by its treatment of the people of Iowa County, who had aided largely in its construction, and by false reports to the State, etc. There were sixty-five bills introduced, many of them local and others deadheads, to which a body is to be attached by subscription hereafter, but including the following: To make account books of deceased persons evidence; to transfer certain territory from Marathon to Portage County; to divide the County of Marathon, and constitute the Counties of Washburn and Grant; giving certain lands to the Prescott River Falls & Northern Railway Company, in execution of the trust assumed by the State in accepting Congressional grants of land of 1856 and 1864; requiring fire insurance agencies to pay 2 per cent of their receipts in villages not incorporated, as well as incorporated, to fire companies organized therein; to authorize the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to bridge the Mississippi River; to regulate the sale of mineral oil, and other illuminating substances, with a view to the public safety; to repeal the law authorizing a State Board of Charities and Reform; to facilitate the removal of the Winnebago Indians; to repeal Chapter 142, General Laws of 1872, in relation to the payment to witnesses in criminal cases the same as to witnesses in behalf of the State; to constitute the Democratic party the heir-at-law of the late Liberal party, which was received with much laughter.

In the Assembly, to-day, there were presented several petitions from citizens of St. Croix, Polk, Douglas, and Bayfield counties for the bestowal of the land grant on the North Wisconsin Railroad, and one of the citizens of St. Croix in favor of giving it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, and remonstrances against taxing educational, benevolent, and religious institutions.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Northern Hospital Building Commissioners to furnish a full account of their expenditures; requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to obtain appropriations from the General Government for the improvement of the harbors at the mouth of the Menominee and Oconto rivers.

Messrs. Leland, Button, Bartran, Roesner, and Zimmerman were appointed a Select Committee on the bill to amend the Graham Liquor law.

A communication from the Governor was received, transmitting an account of the moneys received and disbursed for the Fire Relief Fund, showing that $5,333 remained in his hands Jan. 1; also inclosing reports of Captain A. J. Langworthy, Chairman of the Relief Committee, and the Hon. C. D. Robinson, Chairman of the Auditing Committee at Green Bay, showing $3,034.54 left in their hands; also the report of Mr. Langworthy in regard to the expenditure of State appropriations to rebuild school houses and repair roads and bridges, and expressing the opinion that the thanks of the State were due to those gentlemen and others for the excellent manner in which they have discharged their difficult and delicate duties.

Assembly bills passed that when an appeal is taken from the decision of a County Board of Supervisors on a claim, the whole claim shall be reviewed and passed on by the Circuit Court; to repeal Chapter 494, General Laws of 1865, relating to town officers, that when there is unsatisfied judgment against any village which has abandoned its town organization, the Town Clerk shall apportion it on the taxable property of the district embraced within the limits of said village; to pay Sheriffs three dollars and Deputies two dollars a day for attendance on Circuit and County Courts.

Four or five bills were killed, including one to make incurable insanity after three years a ground of divorce.

INDIANA.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The bill providing that when the panel is exhausted without securing a jury, persons called from the bystand shall be subject to peremptory challenge if they have sat on the trial of a suit at the same term, was passed. Also bills to give the Sheriff the right, in case of failure on the part of the appraisers selected by the plaintiff and defendants to agree upon the third appraiser, to select such appraisers himself; to forbid the laying out of any street, or alley, or highway, through cemetery grounds, or the condemnation of any such property for railroad or other purposes; to prohibit Township Trustees from levying a tax on property in incorporated towns or cities; to prevent railroad companies, who may be heavily indebted to the State, from pleading the statute of limitation; to punish by imprisonment of from one to five years, to which may be added a fine not exceeding $1,000, any person threatening another by anonymous or other communication, or personally, with exposure of any alleged offence or crime, or otherwise attempting to extort money or other valuable consideration.

The bill further prescribing the duties of the Secretary of State, and providing for dividing the business of the office into four bureaus, viz.: Public Affairs, Public Printing and Stationery, Corporations, and Statistics, was laid upon the table.

The County School Superintendent bill, involving a change in the management of the common school system, came up again for consideration. The debate upon it consumed a part of the morning session, and nearly all the afternoon, and the bill finally passed the House.

SENATE.

The Prison Committee was granted leave of absence until Saturday evening.

The following bills were passed: The bill to amend the Practice act so as to provide that not more than two new trials shall be granted except for irregularity in the proceedings of the Court, jury, or prevailing party; misconduct of the jury or prevailing party, or error of law occurring at the trial, and excepted to by the party applying, and to enable a party to make application for a new trial after the close of the term at which the verdict was rendered; to provide for the collection and publication of statistics; to authorize and empower incorporated cities to sell and convey real estate.

The bill to provide that School Trustees shall be elected by the people in cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants, instead of by the City Council, was laid on the table by yeas, 28; nays, 13.

The Committee on Railroads submitted a report in regard to the claim of the State on the Terre Haute Railroad. The twenty-third section of its charter provides that, after the stockholders have received 10 per cent upon their investment, the surplus shall be paid over to the common school fund. The Committee exonerated the road from any attempt to conceal its situation, or to defraud the funds, and stated that the issue involved judicial questions for the Courts to determine, and that it would be better to leave the whole matter to the arbitration of judicial tribunals. The report was concurred in.

A joint resolution was adopted directing the State Geologist, in connection with certain State officers and Senators, to collect, arrange, and label specimens of coal, stone, ores, and mineral earth, also grain grown in this State, for the purpose of forwarding such specimens to the Vienna Exhibition, and to report the probable cost of such collection and the proper display of the same.

The bill to legalize the acts and proceedings of County Commissioners prior to March, 1861, had at regular meetings held at times not fixed by law, was passed. The object of this act was to legalize certain donations by counties to railroads.

The bill to do away with professional jurors was passed.

The joint resolution indorsing President Grant's Indian policy, which failed to pass a few days ago, was reconsidered, and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 25; nays, 21.

The bill to authorize sureties on notes, bills, and bonds, who have been compelled to pay the same for their principal and interest on the same at the rate provided in the original agreement, limiting the rate to 10 per cent, was passed.

The bill to amend the Will act so as to provide that the legitimate children of a testator, born after making the will, shall take an equal share of the estate with the devisee or legatees under the will, was passed.

The bill to repeal the Gravel Road law was lost.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 6.—In the Senate, to-day, the Committee on Agricultural College reported a substitute for Chapter 8, and asked that the same be ordered printed. Agreed to after discussion, the substitute to be considered to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Title 12 of education. Chapter 5 of the State Reform School was amended by reducing the number of Trustees from five to three, and forbidding the election of Trustees to fill vacancies till the number of the same is reduced to less than three, and prohibiting members of the Assembly from being Trustees of Schools. Chapter 6 of the College for the Blind was then considered. After considerable discussion the number of Trustees was reduced to five, and the provision making the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of State, *ex-officio* members of the Board stricken out; also the section making the Principal a member of the Board. Section 9 was amended making the amount to be paid quarterly by non-resident pupils $40 instead of $35. Section 10 was amended that the Treasurer shall not be a member of the Board. Section 12 was amended so that the money appropriated shall not be drawn from the State Treasury till the same is actually needed. Section 13 was amended that no more than $40 per quarter shall be drawn for each pupil.

Senator McIntyre offered an amendment prohibiting the sale of ale, wine, and beer within three miles of the institution. Adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 20. Senator McCaid moved to reconsider the vote by which the sale of wine and beer within three miles of the State University was prohibited. This amendment was adopted yesterday. Senator Campbell moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 29. After considerable discussion the vote was reconsidered, and the amendment lost—yeas, 15; nays, 20. The other amendments, prohibiting the sale of wine and beer near the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and School, to the blind, were reconsidered, and the amendments stricken out without disposing of the bill. House bill Title 5 of the domestic relations was considered, and the Senate receded from its amendment making insanity for five years grounds for a divorce; also from the amendment reducing the time for questioning the validity of sales of real estate by guardians, executors, etc., from ten to five years. A joint resolution authorizing the printing of the reports and evidence taken before the Joint Committee appointed to investigate the amount of money drawn from the State Treasury by the different State institutions was adopted. Adjourned.

The House to-day resumed consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of Title 6 of the Revenue bill. Chapter 1 of the assessment of taxes occupied the day. An amendment offered by Mr. Hall caused a long discussion. The amendment provided that all lots, lands, real and personal property owned by railroads situated outside of their right of way should be assessed and taxed the same as the property of individuals. The amendment was lost. Amendments were made making Councils of cities and towns Boards of Equalization instead of Township Trustees; requiring the County Auditor to return tax-lists to the Treasurer Jan. 1 instead of Nov. 1. Without completing consideration of the chapter, the Committee rose and reported progress.

A bill was reported and passed authorizing the Auditor to draw members' warrants to pay postage at the rate of $3 per week.

Adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Feb. 6.—The Legislature had a busy session, but passed no bills.

A Committee is to be appointed by the House to investigate the management of the Grand Rapids & Indiana, Port Huron & Lake Michigan, and Grand Trunk Railroads. The Senate and House Committees on the institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind have reported the results of their examination on the late tour of inspection, and have introduced bills appropriating the aid asked for by said institutions, except $10,000 for completing the portico. The bill constituting the fisheries commission passed yesterday. The vote was reconsidered to-day, and the bill recommitted.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 6.—In the House, this morning, a bill was introduced to provide that hereafter all certificates of incorporation shall be examined by the Attorney General. A joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* March 31 was laid on the table.

In the Senate, the Senate bill to amend the General Insurance laws so as to provide that in the cases of mutual companies the actual cash assets of the same amount and description, insured and deposited as required by the laws of the State wherein organized, shall be accepted in lieu of capital stock, was passed.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6.—Both Houses of the Legislature spent most of the day in discussing the Pomeroy matter, and finally adjourned till morning. The Pomeroy Investigating Committee held two sessions to-day, but did nothing except pass a resolution prohibiting the publication of testimony until permission is granted by the Committee.

CAIRO.

Again Committed--Sent to the Penitentiary--Shooting Affray.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Huffman, the numerously arrested man, yesterday waived an examination before the Justice and was committed without bail. It is supposed that his trial will come off this term of Court.

One Miller was yesterday found guilty of an assault with attempt to murder, and his punishment was fixed at one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, a colored man named Williams was shot by another negro called "Limber Jim," at a boarding-house in the southern part of the city. The ball entered Williams' left side and came out at the right. In a critical condition he was taken to the hospital. "Limber Jim" was arrested.

Telegraph Brevities.

William Stahl fell a distance of 225 feet into the St. Clair mines, Pottsville, Pa., on Wednesday, and was instantly killed.

The ice-gorge in the Schuylkill River remains intact, and is not likely to move unless the weather continues to moderate or heavy rain sets in.

Mrs. Schuman and Dr. J. P. Wilder, of Peoria, who were arrested on suspicion of having poisoned a young son of Mrs. Schuman, were acquitted by the Coroner's jury, no trace of poison having been found in the boy's body.

Peter Curley, of Saratoga, accused of implication in the Waterford Bank robbery, has been imprisoned in default of $100,000 bail.

The Mechanics & Traders' Exchange of Chicago, capital stock, $100,000, and the Louis Steves Rectifying Company of Chicago, capital, $100,000, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday.

Preparations for celebrating the Memphis Mardi Gras festivities have been made on an extensive scale, by the Mystic Order. The Memphis Exposition building, the new Memphis Theatre, the Grand Opera House, and all the large hotels have been secured. The railroad and steamboat lines will furnish excursion tickets at half fare.

Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, Roman Catholic, purchased on Wednesday the Church building and lot of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and also the adjoining lot and residence, for $48,000. A new Catholic parish is to be erected, and either the old building will be remodelled, or an entirely new one built.

In Marvin, Iowa, the citizens were arousep by the cries for mercy of a woman named Sarah Hughes, which, on investigation, proved to be occasioned by Dr. Phipps attempting to procure an abortion with the consent of Samuel Hughes, the woman's husband, who, on account of her youth, she being but 16, desired it. Both Phipps and Hughes were arrested, and placed under bond to appear for trial at the next term of the District Court.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Arrest of Two Men Who Are Supposed to Have Committed the Tremont House Jewelry Robbery.

A Portion of the Stolen Property Found in Their Possession---How the Capture Was Effected.

It will be remembered that about three weeks ago Mr. Isaac Mills, the agent of an extensive jewelry house of New York, was robbed at the Tremont House of $20,000 worth of jewelry, under circumstances which left no doubt but that the theft had been committed by some person skilled in the profession. Since the publication in this paper of the article relating the above facts, nothing has appeared concerning the matter, simply because there has been nothing developed. Few extensive robberies have been so long hidden in darkness, and the best wit and skill of Chicago detectives was for a long time baffled. Yesterday afternoon, however, one of the many traps which have been laid to catch the thieves was successful, and this morning two of the parties concerned in the robbery are safely caged, and at least half of the jewelry is in the possession of Detective Tyrrell.

The facts concerning the arrest of the robbers are as follows: About two weeks ago, Mr. Philo W. Scofield, of New York, in the course of his legitimate business, came across two men who informed him that they were about to close up a jewelry store in some small town not far from Chicago, and that they had on hand a large stock, which they would dispose of at a bargain. Mr. Scofield, not suspecting that there was anything wrong, agreed to meet the parties on a certain day, and look through the stock. Accordingly, on the day set Mr. Scofield met the parties at the appointed place, and the jewelry was exposed to view. After examining it, he went away, promising to make some purchases from the stock, if he did not buy the whole of it. During his examination of the stock, Scofield, being familiar with the manufacture of the goods taken from the Tremont House, was persuaded that the property being exhibited to him was none other than that stolen. He, however, conducted himself with commendable coolness, and called again to see the stock, this time familiarizing himself with the goods, and becoming better acquainted with the parties. This visit was made last Wednesday. Thursday morning Scofield called upon Superintendent Washburn, and informed him of what had transpired. Mr. Washburn immediately sent for Detective Tyrrell, and the following plan of operations was agreed on: Scofield was to see the parties in whose possession the jewelry was, and agree to take it. A place where the transfer could be made was to be agreed on, and when the transfer was completed, Detective Tyrrell and a prominent jewelry merchant of this city were to appear and arrest the parties.

The robbers suggested an open lot near the corner of Adams and Peoria streets, which is used as a corral, as a place where the transfer might be successfully made. To this Scofield consented, and yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, was the time appointed. Scofield communicated these facts to Tyrrell, and it was decided that Tyrrell would drive in that vicinity at the hour agreed upon. In accordance with the arrangements, Scofield went to the lot above described, about half-past 3 yesterday afternoon, where he was shortly joined by the thieves, who drove to the place in a top buggy, having the jewelry with them.

The hour of 4 o'clock had come, and yet Mr. Tyrrell had not appeared. Mr. Scofield began to grow uneasy, for he had detained the thieves, in parleying about the price, until he feared their suspicions were aroused regarding his true character. To allay these, he made some remarks about their being seen, and perhaps it would be better to go somewhere else, and complete the transfer. Scofield hoped that he could so delay their departure that they would not get started until the arrival of Tyrrell. The two thieves had placed the jewelry in the buggy, and had got in themselves, when Scofield observed Tyrrell walking east on Adams street, while his buggy was being driven by the jewelry merchant in the same direction. Scofield, dropping his cap and stumbling in his efforts to get into the buggy, delayed the departure of the robbers until Tyrrell and his companion were close upon them. The robbers saw them coming, and immediately seemed to comprehend that they were the victims of a conspiracy. They struck their horse with a whip, and started off at a rapid rate. But Tyrrell's buggy was so near them that the driver was enabled to lock wheels with the vehicle in which the thieves rode, and thus stop them. As soon as they found themselves in this predicament, the robbers abandoned their buggy, taking with them the package of jewelry. Tyrrell and Scofield gave chase, and quickly came up with them. Tyrrell caught the thief who carried the package with little difficulty, but Scofield did not get hold of the other thief, until he had fired several shots at him, severely wounding him in the right hand.

The affair created great excitement in the neighborhood, where it was supposed to be a simple shooting affray. The robbers were taken to the cells in the City Hall building. They refuse to give any names, and are exceedingly moody and silent. Both are genteel in appearance, and are strangers to the detectives of this city.

The jewelry has been identified beyond a doubt, and informantion is in possession of the detectives, which, it is believed, will lead to the recovery of the remainder of it. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Scofield, through whose deliberate action the capture of the thieves was effected.

Mr. Mills, the gentleman who was robbed of this valuable collection of jewelry, will be in the city to-day to identify his property and prosecute the criminals.

NEW YORK.

Proposed Consolidation of New York and Brooklyn---Harbor Master Frauds---Samana Bay---The Court of Sessions---Probably a Struck Jury for Tweed---Suits Dismissed---Two Fire Bugs Arrested in Brooklyn---A Horrid Story---Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A young man named Irving Smith has caused the arrest, in Brooklyn, of two young men, aged about 20, named David Dowd and Eugene Small, alleging that they have caused many of the recent fires in Brooklyn. He states that they have made incendiarism a business for the purpose of robbery, and names the Bushwick avenue car stable fire, which destroyed sixty horses, and over a dozen other fires, as their handiwork. He charges that they set Ellis Dodsworth's stable on fire recently, hoping that the wind, which was blowing in the right direction, would carry the flames to a row of frame tenements. Had this succeeded many lives might have been lost, and that on another occasion Dowd and Small endeavored to hire boys, at $1 each, to set fire to a house, intending to inform on them, and get the money which had been offered for their detection. Dowd and Small are in jail. Both they and the informer are respectably connected.

Coroner Jones believes there is a mystery connected with the death of Jacob Knoop, who was found almost devoured by his mastiff dog on the second floor of a miserable rookery in Brooklyn, yesterday. The head of the unfortunate man was on the floor, with his neck gnawed close to his beard in front and the base of the brain behind. The cheeks were still red and fresh-looking. A small piece of the liver and one arm from the shoulder-socket down lay near by. The flesh above the elbow, which had been recently eaten into, was far from decayed; but the lower part of the forearm and hand, which had become entangled in the shirt, were slightly blackened by death. Only two large bones, without socket-knobs, supposed to be shin bones, and six small bones, which may have belonged to the missing hand, were all that were found. Besides the bones of the spine, thigh bones, pelvis, large bones of the right arm collar-bone, shoulder blades, and bones of the feet; not a vestige remains. It is believed impossible that the dog swallowed these missing bones. The Coronor has had the animal refuse in the building carefully collected, and finds the aggregate very small indeed. The horrible looking remains of Knoop have been removed to the Morgue. The dog was shot by police to-day, and his stomach will be examined to-morrow for the missing bones. The dead dog was surrounded to-day by a curious crowd, some of whom tried to steal his leather collar, while some morbid fools cut off bunches of his hair and carried the mementos off, wrapped in a paper.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Apollo Hall Democracy are soon to have an election for a General Committee for 1873, and it is understood that prominent members of the Tammany organization will be placed on the Committee.

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature in a few days providing for the appointment of a Commission to consider the report of a plan for the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn under one Municipal Government.

It is stated that the extortions in the Harbor Master's Department of this port, which were exposed a year ago, are again practiced upon ship-owners and others.

Burton N. Harrison, counsel for the Samana Bay Company, says that hundreds of letters are received daily from parties desirous to emigrate to St. Domingo. The Company intend to keep their matters private until after the result of the election is known.

Assistant District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins having, in connection with Judge Sutherland, decided that the law authorizes the sittings of the Court of Sessions in the City Hall, the Court will at once enter upon the disposal of its criminal business.

At the meeting of Directors of the Samana Bay Company, the following Executive Committee was appointed: Paul W. Spofford, Chairman; Frederick Schuchardt, S. L. M. Barlow, C. K. Garrison, Henry Clews, H. W. Gray. A Finance Committee was also appointed, and by-laws were adopted. The Board of Directors has been increased to twenty-one, as required by law, by the election of the following named gentlemen: Leonardo Del Monte, Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., R. M. Funkhouser, Thomas A. Scott, Gardiner S. Spofford, Henry B. Blackwell.

It is reported that Tremaine and his associates are considering the advisability of applying for a "struck jury" for the trial of the civil suits against Tweed.

Judge Sutherland, holding Part 2 of the General Sessions, to-day announced that, after consultation with several Judges, he had concluded he had the right to hold this Court in the City Hall, and he should continue to do so.

A delegation of prominent officers of the Army of the Potomac presented an address to Mayor Havemeyer, to-day, in regard to soliciting aid from the city for a monument to General Meade at Gettysburg. The Mayor will probably lay the matter before the Common Council.

The suit of Gordon Gordon against Jay Gould, for the recovery of half a million dollars, was dismissed to-day, the plaintiff not appearing.

A Deputy Sheriff, whose name is not yet ascertained, is alleged to have caused the death of Mary Gordon, who died last night in consequence of violence being used to eject the deceased from her apartments, Jan. 27, for non-payment of rent. The woman was in a delicate condition.

Mrs. Flynn, who was arrested some time ago for having in her possession a large amount of bonds stolen from Dabney, Morgan & Co., about a year ago, was released to-day, it appearing that the bonds were left with her in a sealed package and she was ignorant that they were the proceeds of robbery.

CINCINNATI.

The Firm of Morton & Fremont Declared Bankrupt.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—A decision of great interest was made by Judge Swing in the United States Court to-day, in a case involving the responsibility of members of a firm for the acts of a partner performed in their absence, without their knowledge, but while in the capacity of an agent delegated to control the business. What adds to the interest is that General John C. Fremont was one of the members of this firm to-day adjudged bankrupt. Three years ago the firm originated and took a contract to excavate a railway tunnel two miles in length under Walnut Hill, to make a short route from Cincinnati north. Though no real work was done, quite an amount of preparation was made. One item of expense was lumber, for which Morton as agent of the firm gave a note, which has not yet been paid, though due several months ago. On this delinquency a judgment of bankruptcy was obtained. Carts, horses, wagons and tools, the property of the firm, were sold by Morton, agent of the firm in the absence of General Fremont, for $5,500. The petition to adjudge this an act of bankruptcy involved other litigation, that Morton, as agent, had absented himself from Cincinnati to dodge the law, and that the transaction was with fraudulent intentions. It was decided by Judge Swing that Morton delegated as agent of the firm did not bind the other member, Fremont, to this transaction, which was not in the line of legitimate business of the firm, and that this act was not an act of bankruptcy except as to Morton alone.

Judge Swing held that in order to sustain joint adjudication against two or more persons it is necessary that some act of bankruptcy should be committed by each one; that assignment by one of the parties of a partnership with fraudulent intent to hinder and delay their creditors, or for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Bankrupt law, and concealment of himself to prevent the service of a summons, were not acting within the usual business of the firm, and could not in law be regarded as the act of the partners not consenting thereto. But that of giving commercial paper for the purpose of carrying on a business by one partner was binding upon all members of the partnership, and the suspension of the payment thereof, and the non-resumption for fourteen days, as per allegation, was in law the act of all of the partners.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—In the United States Court of the First District of Ohio (Cincinnati) the Hon. P. B. Swing, Judge, a decision was rendered to-day granting the petition of James T. Williamson to have the firm styled S. W. Morton & Co. adjudged bankrupt, on declaration of petitioner that they had stopped payment of their commercial paper for fourteen days, in that they gave a note to plaintiff in payment for lumber, and neglected to pay the same when due. The members of the firm are S. W. Morton and John C. Fremont. Its business was to excavate a tunnel under the Walnut Hills at Cincinnati. The case came up on a demurrer to the petition by defence. Four counts of acts of bankruptcy were alleged. The firm was adjudged bankrupt on the first count above recited, while the petition on the remaining three counts was dismissed, on the ground that the acts alleged, though committed by a member of the firm, were not in the line proper of the firm, and that S. W. Morton, who committed these acts, and not the firm of which he was a member, was responsible. The allegations were dismissed as the acts of Morton alone were that the firm sold and conveyed personal property to an individual when insolvent, and in contemplation of insolvency, and that they made this sale with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors, and that, to avoid legal process, they absented themselves six months from the First District of Ohio. The case will probably be taken to a higher tribunal.

S. W. Morton as agent of the firm transacted the business here, while John C. Fremont, the other member of the firm, was at Tarrytown, N. J. The judgment is against the firm as a firm, and not against its members as individuals.

CITY ITEMS.

No. 150 West Madison street, a well-known gambling establishment, was pulled last night by a squad from the Central Station. None of the inmates were arrested, because they were not found gambling. The furniture was taken to the station, where it was speedily chopped into splinters.

A man attempted to steal a valise last evening from Anderson's Hotel, by making the representation to the baggage man that he was the rightful owner. When accused of theft he became indignant, but finally offered the baggage boy $100 if he would hush the matter up. The boy would not be bought, and the would-be carpet-bagger was arrested, and will have an examination before Justice Scully this morning.

An ex-policeman named Marsech has been missing since Tuesday. He has been sick for some time, and is at times a little deranged. He is 43 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has fair hair, a light, sandy moustache, fair skin, and gray eyes. When last seen he had on a gray coat, pants, and vest, a black overcoat, and a brown hat. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his distressed family at his residence, No. 68 Cramer street.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, two young rascals, named Jim Fox and George Crompton, broke into a hardware store, No. 36 Lake street, by breaking a glass in the front door. They were getting off with their booty when they were seen by two policemen, who immediately gave chase. They fired at them when they would not stop, and the shot attracted the attention of a squad of "raiders" in citizens' clothes, who asisted in the chase, and the thieves were caught. They were taken to the Central Station, where a large amount of cutlery was found concealed about their persons. They will have a hearing this morning.

The Turf.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—At the meeting of the Turf Congress yesterday, credentials were presented from the Minneapolis Agricultural Association of Minnesota, General T. Stevens, of Montgomery County, the Eastern Pennsylvania Agricultural Association, Norristown, Pa., and Walter W. Cook. A few changes were made in the rules.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—The spring meeting over the Chickawa course has been arranged to commence April 29, for five days, entries to close March 1.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The steamships Hansa, Corinthian, and Scandinavian have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Arrived—Steamship America, from Bremen, and Thuringia, from Hamburg.

MARRIED.

LONG—WELLS—On Wednesday Evening, Feb. 5, at Christ Church Rectory, Chicago, by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Albert J. Long, formerly of Huntingdon, Pa., and Florence M. Wells, formerly of Bellows Falls, Vt.

MOORE—SCHULZ—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Thomas J. Moore and Anna J. Schulz, both of this city.

BATES—BARNES—On Thursday, the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Wm. H. Ovington, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Jerome E. Bates, Esq., of New York City, and Miss Lizzie W. Barnes, daughter of Woodruff L. Barnes, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

GOTTLOF—At the residence of his son, No. 597 Butterfield-st., John Gottlof, aged 70 years.

Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this day. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KEARSLEY—Walter Clay Kearsley, aged 12 years 2 months 19 days, died suddenly Thursday, 11 a. m.

Funeral from 147 Main-st. at 11 a. m., Saturday, Feb. 8. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ New York papers please copy.

BURTON—In this city, Feb. 4, 1873, at 324 State-st., Miss Addie Burton, aged 19 years.

Her remains have been placed in the vault to await information concerning her parents, William and Mary Burton, who are supposed to reside in Alabama or Tennessee.

☞ Alabama and Tennessee papers please copy.

WHITE—The funeral of Mrs. Horace White, wife of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, will take place from Plymouth Congregational Church, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av., on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

PHILLIPS—Henry Phillips died at his residence, 1400 Wabash-av., Feb. 6, 1873.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

BARNET—In this city, at 160 Newberry-av., on Thursday, Feb. 6, Bella M. Barnet, eldest daughter of James and Isabella Barnet, aged 21 years and 11 months, of ovaritis.

Funeral service at the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon-sts., Saturday, the 8th inst. Carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family and of N. Murtin meet at the above residence at 12 m.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

By Authority of a Special Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, the Trustees announce the

THIRD

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.,

To be given in the large hall of Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873,

On which occasion TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS will be distributed by lot to patrons of the Concert, aggregating a vast total of

$500,000

CURRENCY, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Grand Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets Only will be issued, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The public are respectfully informed that the sale of tickets for this concert has progressed with unexampled rapidity, and buyers are notified that no further accommodations for SPECIAL NUMBERS can be afforded unless the numbers desired happen to be on hand at the office where the purchase is made. Circulars giving full particulars, to be had free at all agencies.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom orders for tickets or communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS & DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

For tickets or information apply to F. J. Dibble & Co. (Western Supply,) 124 LaSalle-st., Chicago; J. M. BRYANT, Esq., owner of "Bryant Block" and other large Chicago property, in charge, who will see that orders have prompt attention.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 123 Dearborn-st., and 387 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 87 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 350 State-st., L. MANASSE, Optician, at Sherman House, 88 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Continued Sale

OF THE

ELEGANT FURNITURE

OF THE

Weber Furniture Co.,

AT

220 WABASH-AV.,

On FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Among the Furniture to be sold are Elegant Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Rich Etageres, Marble-Top Tables, Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, and a large variety too numerous to mention.

DO NOT FORGET!

On FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, at 220 Wabash-av.

Sale peremptory, to close the entire stock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1873, at 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

Also, 40,000 Prime Cigars.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

OF THE

Entire Furniture

OF THE

GALT HOUSE,

No. 42 South Water-st.

We will sell, by Auction, on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Galt Hotel, containing about sixty rooms, consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Kitchen Furniture, large Hotel Range, with Cooking Utensils, Bedding, Linen Towels, Mirrors, Bar and Bar Fixtures, Show Cases, Stoves, &c., in fact everything pertaining to hotel purposes.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

STILL ANOTHER SALE of Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, and Mirrors, Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Sofas, French and Bed Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Show Cases, Office Desks, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE OF

Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The assets of H. SIMONS, Bankrupt, at Auction, Feb. 12, at 10 a. m., at

597 STATE-ST.

ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee.

THE ENTIRE ASSETS

OF THE

CHICAGO ATTRITION PULVERIZING CO,

Bankrupt, will be sold at Auction, on premises, Corner Hubbard and Jefferson-sts.

Feb. 13, at 10 a. m. R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.